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# Sunday Driving Ban Stays; Risk Food Price Pledged; Lebrun Held by Gestapo

**The World's Day—August 28, 1943**

### New England: OPA to Enforce Sunday Drive Ban

**OPA inspectors** will be out on the highways enforcing the no-pleasure-driving ban this week end, despite persistent reports of the lifting of the ban on or before Labor Day. [Page 2].

**Massachusetts State Guard** to hold maneuvers tomorrow between Hanover and Marshfield, simulating attack and defense of the vital Hingham installations and Fore River shipyards. [Page 2.]

**Two Watertown, Mass., girls**—Helen Field and Rosamond Gethro—were among the eight Wellesley College students elected to the Eta of Massachusetts Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, it was announced this morning at the opening chapel exercises of the 1943-44 year.

### Washington: Jones Pledges Risk Food Prices

**Marvin Jones**, War Food Administrator, pledged Government support of farm prices at a level high enough to cover added risks of increased production, and also said the Government would stand ready to buy any surplus of a commodity.

**Sumner Welles**, although his resignation as Undersecretary of State is still not officially announced, unofficial reports make it appear certain that he is leaving his post and that he will not be sent on any special diplomatic assignment to Moscow or South America.

**Washing machine** manufacturers must wait at least until next year before resuming production, the War Production Board has ruled. Manpower shortage is the chief obstacle, although materials are short.

**Tire rationing** will be relaxed Sept. 2, the OPA announced, to allow operators of commercial vehicles to obtain certificates for recapping or new tubes regardless of the use to which their machines are put.

**Lord Louis Mountbatten**, new supreme Allied Commander for Southeast Asia, left Washington and probably will arrive in Chungking soon for conferences on final operation plans against the Japanese, according to a Chinese military spokesman over a Chungking broadcast recorded by U. S. government monitors.

### Europe: Gestapo Seizes French Ex-President

**Albert Lebrun**, former President of France, and Andre Francois-Poncet, former French Ambassador at Berlin, have been arrested by the German Gestapo, according to the Gazette de Lausanne.

**Life insurance** policyholders in Germany are to help pay German war losses, according to a London broadcast, which states that only by these extra payments, estimated at $62,500,000, can the insurance companies meet their obligations.

**Premier Salazar** of Portugal conferred yesterday with the German Minister, Baron Hoyningen-Huene, says a Lisbon dispatch.

**German authorities** have rescinded the ban on transport of commercial goods between Sweden and Italy over German railways, the Svenska Dagbladet reported.

### National: Detroit Mayor Files for Third Term

**Edward J. Jeffries**, Detroit's Mayor, has filed for a third term, calling attention to his 12 years in the City Council and Mayor's office. Four others have filed, all little known in political circles.

**John C. Lehr**, U. S. Attorney handling the cases of the four persons arrested in Detroit on charges of espionage, stated that on the basis of information so far presented to him, he would not feel justified in seeking the capital penalty when he puts the cases before the Federal Grand Jury, starting Sept. 8.

**Freight car unloading** was undertaken by college students, sailors on leave, white collar workers, union truckers, and patriotic citizens of many callings when the War Shipping Administration appealed for help out of an emergency tie-up of war materials held in freight cars at pier sidings in the New York port area.

**Wendell Willkie** is the first choice of California's Republican County Committeemen for President in the 1944 election, the committee has disclosed after a poll of the State.

### Americas: Cuba Sells 1944 Sugar Crop to U. S.

**Cuba's 1944 sugar crop** will be sold to the United States, Dr. Emeterio Santovenia, Minister of State, has announced, under terms agreed upon by the Sugar Stabilization Institute and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

### Canada: Hunt for Escaped Germans Widened

**Canadian and United States** soldiers and civilian police were patrolling both sides of the St. Lawrence in search of seven of the 19 German prisoners, who escaped from Fort Henry two days ago. Twelve of them were recaptured yesterday.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

# Finland Allows Publication Of Separate Peace Petition

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 28 (AP)—Finnish political leaders, advocating moves for a separate peace with Russia, have warned President Ryti that "Finland is sliding toward a dangerous path," the Finnish Government disclosed Aug. 27.

"Continuing and progressive deterioration of relations with the United States recently has produced especially great concern among the people," said a petition submitted 10 days ago to President Ryti by members of various political parties.

In a surprise move the Finnish Government summoned foreign correspondents shortly before midnight Aug. 26 to release for the first time the text of the petition.

It was reported seven days ago that the group asked President Ryti to investigate the possibilities of a separate peace, but the Finnish Government clamped a tight censorship on details of the appeal.

Along with the text the Government released the names of the 33 men who signed it.

The list contained the names of six members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and six members of Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay's own party, who voiced by the action open disapproval of his foreign policy.

President Ryti has made no comment on the petition which said in part:

"The general political situation in Finland shows clear signs of worsening. Because of it anxiety is growing in the country.

"When the main part of the territory lost in the Moscow peace had been regained in 1941, the peace hopes of the Finnish people were fulfilled."

Since November, 1941, the Finnish Army in the south and German troops in the north have occupied lines from 25 to 90 kilometers inside Russia, territory which they describe as "strategic positions."

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### Weather Reports

**Continued Cool**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:37 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:35 a. m.

Dimout begins Sunday at 8:35 p. m. and ends Monday at 5:36 a. m.

# Japan Makes Fresh Threats Against India

**Resumption of campaign of military warnings indicates alarm lest Burma be invaded.**

By Selden Menefee
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Japan has resumed its campaign of military threats against India after a long period of quiet, indicating real apprehension over the danger of an Allied invasion of Burma, judging from Japanese radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information.

Climax of the current campaign came recently, when Subhas Chandra Bose, Axis-sponsored Indian puppet leader, told a rally in Singapore that "The Indian Army will be on the road to India within the next two months." This threat was radiocast to East Asia, but not to Japan.

Other radiocasts have been telling Asia how "the Indian National Army, under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, is ready to go into action when the hour strikes." And when Mr. Bose recently returned from a trip to Burma, Tokyo Radio told how he had conferred with the Japanese commander there, "who is now in a position to embark immediately on the drafting of concrete plans for the offensive against the British in India."

**Threats Discounted**

Informed sources do not believe that there is any substance behind these threats, since best information is that Japan has only about 125,000 troops in Burma as opposed to an Indian army of well over 1,000,000.

Japan's real purpose seems to be threefold: to stir up dissension within India; to cast doubt into the minds of Allied peoples regarding the success of any invasion of Burma; and if that invasion comes, to throw confusion into the ranks of the British Indian Army by confronting them with a Japanese-sponsored "Indian National Army."

Mr. Bose's prediction of an attack on India in two months coincides roughly with the end of the monsoon season, at which time the British drive toward Akyab started last year and a new invasion by the Allies is expected this year by many observers.

**Previous Rumbles**

Just a year ago similar threats against India by the Japanese were heard from Rash Behari Bose, a little-known Indian exile who had been living in Japan about 28 years. Aimed at stirring up revolution based on Indian recentment over the imprisonment of Congress Party leaders, and featuring statements that an "Indian Independence Army" of 30,000 Indians had been organized in Hong Kong, Singapore and other places, this earlier propaganda fizzled and was forgotten.

The new campaign started with a report from Tokyo on June 19 that Subhas Chandra Bose had arrived in Tokyo from Berlin to take over leadership of the puppet "Indian Independence" movement in Asia. Chandra Bose, who is

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

# RAF Block Busters Rock Nuremberg; Marines in Jungle Drive Seize Bairoko; Hopes for Stalin Conference Mount

Associated Press

**Beating Japanese at Their Own Game**

**American troops stream into the jungles of New Georgia Island in the Solomons as supplies are unloaded from barges at the shore's edge. Picture was taken on opening day of the American invasion of the Japanese from their last toehold at Bairoko Harbor.**

**Drive for New Georgia climaxed by exploits which led to fall of Munda outpost.**

*By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NOUMEA, New Georgia, Aug. 28—The capture of Bairoko, last stronghold of Japanese resistance on New Georgia, concludes one of the most dangerous and least publicized operations of the entire New Georgia campaign.

Bairoko, which faces enemy-occupied Kolombangara, across the Kula Gulf, is 10 miles north of Munda.

It is strongly protected from assault from the sea by heavy naval shore guns and from the rear by a network of interlocking machine-gun nests and barbed wire entanglements.

Its strategic importance lay in protection it provided for the right flank of the Munda airfield.

The pocketing of Bairoko by two columns of Army troops cutting through the jungle from Munda demonstrated the capability of these Army forces and Marine raiders.

**Climax of Operation**

But it was only the climax of an operation which really began July 4 when Marine raiders, with Army supporting forces, landed at Rice Anchorage, a few miles north of Bairoko.

Speeding through the night in one of the fastest assault convoys yet organized in the South Pacific, this earlier force skidded over uncharted shoals and scrambled up unfamiliar beaches in pitch blackness, all the time under fire of enemy coastal batteries from Enogai just to the south.

Lurking enemy vessels in the Kula Gulf tried to bar and beach the assault, but were unsuccessful with the exception of one torpedo hit which sank the destroyer Strong.

Setting out on the same night the attackers began a long overland trek, using the trails cut by earlier scouting parties. Their first objective was Enogai, a strong Japanese garrison on the peninsula between Rice Anchorage and Bairoko.

**Crossed on Palm Log**

Soaked by heavy rains, the trails were slippery, tortuous, clogged with vines, mangrove swamps more than a mile wide and steep hills.

At Tamakau River the attacking force halted momentarily when confronted by a 60-foot-wide expanse of water, far too deep to ford on foot. It was bridged by a single palm log.

Proceeding like tight-rope walkers and balancing a heavy load of packs and armaments, the two-mile-long column crossed the makeshift bridge, but only after many had slipped off in the crocodile-filled waters and were rescued by their comrades.

The march was unopposed until the third day, when the attackers surprised a party of Japanese cooking with charcoal about 2,000 yards from Enogai. From this point it was a series of skirmishes building up to the main battle.

Fighting up the south coast from

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

**American Marines drive Japanese from Bairoko Harbor; Russian push takes Sevsk.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

New Allied blows set the enemy reeling back on three major fronts today, as the Royal Air Force hurled one of its heaviest bombloads of the war on the German industrial city of Nuremberg, United States Marines ran up the American flag over Bairoko Harbor on New Georgia Island in the Solomons, and the Russians burst through the German lines in a new sector to capture Sevsk.

While the British Air Ministry guardedly described the Nuremberg raid as a "very heavy attack," Britishers in the path of the outbound armada considered it by far the largest yet. It took the hundreds of planes more than two hours to pass overhead, they reported.

The bombers returned minus 33 of their original force, after completing a round trip of 1,100 miles.

In the Solomons, the 57-day campaign on New Georgia has ended with American jungle troops in complete possession of the island. Bairoko Harbor, last Japanese toe-hold after the capture of Munda, was taken without serious opposition on Aug. 26, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

It is believed that the bulk of the enemy forces fled in barges across the Kula Gulf to the Japanese base at Vila on Kolombangara. The evacuation apparently was speeded by the pressure of heavy artillery which the Americans brought up a few days ago.

Kolombangara is now in a vise between two American-held islands, New Georgia and Vella Lavella, with the Allies in an excellent position to pinch off enemy supply lines to the Vila garrison.

Russian armies, still on the move, have cracked through German lines midway between Bryansk and Kharkov to capture Sevsk. This appears to have been a major attack and a well-aimed blow. It brings the Russians within 20 miles of the rail line connecting Bryansk, toward which the Russians are pressing, with Kiev, at which another spearhead of the Soviet Army is aimed.

This new two-pronged drive has all the earmarks of the familiar pincers thrust by which the Russian armies successfully flanked Kharkov and forced its evacuation.

In another thrust north of Kharkov, the Soviets have reached the Psel River, 15 miles beyond Zemkov.

Meanwhile, from Allied airdromes in the Mediterranean, American and British bombers sweeping over Italy have disorganized the entire railway system and brought Axis traffic almost to a standstill by their relentless bombing of Italian communication centers, Allied Headquarters disclosed.

Railroad yards at Sulmona, east of Rome, were bombed last night for the first time. Freight yards and locomotive works at Benevento, near Naples, as well as rail yards at Caserta in the same region were hit.

Enemy fighter resistance over these targets has been greatly increased, according to the reports of returning fliers.

### Continent:

Immense formations of British bombers said by coastal observers to be the greatest force ever sent over Germany struck at the southern German industrial city of Nuremberg last night.

The British Air Ministry called it a "very heavy attack"—which meant that the British threw in an assault intended virtually to obliterate the targets.

It was a night of wide operations

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Britain and U. S. Plan Three-Power Meeting

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The news from various quarters today gave new encouragement to the prospect of an early three-power, military-political conference among the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Preparations already have reached the agenda stage, it was indicated.

Premier Joseph Stalin was reported to be insisting that there must be advance agreement that so-called "delicate" issues will be placed openly on the conference table and frankly faced—a condition which would give assurance that the meeting would be more than military in scope and more than exploratory in purpose.

Events are moving forward in both London and Washington to carry forward a full-scale agenda agreement.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's presence in Washington this week for an adjourned political session of the Quebec conference will give President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister an opportunity to prepare preliminarily the Anglo-American side of the tripartite program.

**Maisky Going to London**

Ivan Maisky, former Russian Ambassador to Great Britain and recently promoted to the post of Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, is due to arrive in London next week, and undoubtedly will be available to meet Mr. Churchill and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, when they return from America.

These synchronized visits to Washington and London give added credence to the unqualified report which was cabled to the Chicago Sun today by its London correspondent, Frederick Kuh, who states without reservation that Mr. Stalin has agreed to Soviet participation in the three-way meeting in behalf of which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt spoke in their joint communiqué at Quebec.

This dispatch has it that the American and British ambassadors in Moscow already have been informed of this affirmative reply to the Quebec proposal and affirms that Russia is ready to attend.

Although there is as yet no direct confirmation of this report from Washington sources, it will come as no great surprise to observers here.

**Military Subjects**

It is agreed that an advance agreement on the matters which will be discussed and some assurance that the discussions will find a substantial meeting of minds are accepted here as essential conditions to any significant and successful conference.

Among issues which would have to be accepted as proper subjects

*Continued on Page 7, Column 2*

# Sofia Expects King Boris to Leave Throne

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 28 (AP)—A Sofia dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said today that "it appeared certain" that the illness of King Boris of Bulgaria "would have as a consequence his abdication."

It said that Premier Bogdan Philov was already working on the problem of succession. The telephoned dispatch passed the censorship at Vienna. It guardedly declared that the nature of the King's illness was unknown.

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The condition of King Boris of Bulgaria "continues to be serious," the Berlin Radio reported today in a DNB dispatch from Sofia.

A communiqué quoted in the radiocast which was recorded by the Associated Press said the sovereign "had a quiet night."

Another DNB dispatch reported that all members of the Bulgarian Cabinet, high military officers and members of the King's civilian and military entourage attended services today at the Alexander Nevski Cathedral in Sofia at which prayers were offered for the King's recovery.

ISTANBUL, Aug. 27 (AP)—Reports reaching here said that King Boris of Bulgaria was seriously ill in Sofia, after an exceedingly unpleasant two-day visit at Adolf Hitler's headquarters.

## *To Study at Wellesley*

By a Staff Photographer

**Two Sisters From India**

**Among the new students who will begin their classes at Wellesley College on Monday are Chandralekha, left, and Nayantara Pandit, nieces of the Indian Nationalist leader, Jawaharlal Nehru.**

**Indian Girls at Wellesley: Page 4**

## *Rations Revoked Till Dec. 31, 1944*

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration yesterday imposed penalties against nine persons it accused of violating price regulations, in one instance revoking a family's war ration books until Dec. 31, 1944.

Frederic S. Glover, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, OPA Regional Hearing Commissioner, assessed the most severe penalty against Mrs. A. D. Wilkinson of suburban Grosse Pointe, one of a group of prominent persons accused of making illegal purchases.

Mrs. Wilkinson received the "extreme penalty," Mr. Glover said, because of evidence the family had a food supply "of several years" on hand. Testimony indicated she had an inventory of 1,276 cans of rationed foods with a point value of 7,273 and deep-freeze foods valued at 1,078 points.

Lesser penalties against the eight other persons, who claimed unfamiliarity with OPA rules and no intent to violate them, ranged up to six months suspensions.

## *Can You Spend $1,700,000? Tell It to the White Fund*

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

By Baldwin Garretson
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Any public-spirited citizen who has an idea or two on how $1,700,000 should be spent to benefit his fellow Bostonians should visit the third floor offices of the George Robert White Fund at the City Hall these days and discuss the proposal with the Fund's trustees.

Stymied by war priorities just as their latest project, the extension of the Charlesbank beach and recreation center, was getting out of the blueprint stage, the five-man board has a breathing spell for the duration, but is somewhat at a loss as to where to go on from there.

The White Fund's acting manager, George L. Driscoll, who has been its secretary since the $5,000,000 trust instrument was established in 1922, told a reporter today that with the exception of the Charlesbank project no postwar program has been devised which would meet the conditions set up by Mr. White in his will.

**Use Is Well Guarded**

Briefly, in that remarkable document Mr. White, a bachelor, created an instrument of municipal welfare by providing a generous sum from his own earnings, the income of which was to be used for the construction of works of public utility and beauty for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Boston.

At first glance this might appear to take in a lot of ground, but the wholesale druggist and real estate operator who amassed a fortune that has been estimated to be as high as $22,000,000 in a business career that spanned a half-century, imposed two important and limiting qualifications.

The first of these prohibited the use of the income for a religious, political, educational purpose, or any purpose which the City in the ordinary course of events should provide, thus outlawing any raids on the fund for civic construction that would normally be met by the City Treasurer.

The second bars the expenditure of the income for small and comparatively unimportant needs since "a use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income . . . be used only for important civic improvements."

**Stopped by Admission Fee**

Some of the civic improvements that have been suggested to the trustees include the construction of a municipal auditorium, a public stadium, a planetarium, an aquarium, a zoological garden and an

*Continued on Page 2, Column 4*

# Just Mere Inkling Comes Of Auto Fun-Ban Lifting

Now you see it and now you don't—that's the automobile pleasure-driving ban which today appeared slated again for rapid exit from New England and the East Coast States, possibly on Sept. 1. In the meantime, it was announced OPA inspectors will again be halting motorists on the roads this week end.

Lifting of the ban on pleasure boating and the promise to servicemen of gasoline for their furloughs yesterday started prognosticators off today on their regulation track of predicting that the no-pleasure-diving ban on passenger cars would be lifted right after Labor Day, if not before.

But Office of Price Administration officials placed the issue in the category of anyone's guess by saying that liberalization of gasoline use for servicemen and boat owners could not be interpreted as an indication of pending relief for motorists. On the other hand, it was admitted that this Government agency was working overtime to produce the means for lifting the pleasure lid before Labor Day.

Although local Government officials maintained discreet silence on the question, authoritative indications came from Washington that the Petroleum Administration for War might increase the East's daily supply of petroleum by about 50,000 barrels next month, considerably more than any contemplated savings under the strictest enforcement of the pleasure-driving ban.

The contemplated lifting of the general ban on pleasure driving is made in the face of what Harold L. Ickes, PAW head, declared yesterday to be "an overdrawing of the East Coast's normal allotment of petroleum." Said Mr. Ickes: "If consumption is not in fact kept within the limit of current supply, it is obviously impossible to arrive on schedule at the inventory point which is prerequisite to the planned liberalization of gasoline rations on the East Coast."

This statement was accepted in local circles to indicate that New England is still "on trial," that OPA inspectors would again be out on local highways this week end to complete the enforcement of the no-pleasure driving ban in the hope of assuring this region of a liberal increase in gasoline allotments.

The week-end drive is not expected to be as exacting as the last previous one, when all motorists seen on the highways by OPA inspectors were halted and questioned as to their reasons for driving.

Piecing together the pros and cons of the gasoline picture during the last two weeks, mixed with authoritative reports and restrained attitudes of Government officials today, the over-all conclusion is one of reasonable promise of brightening skies on the East Coast gas front.

## New York Meeting Calls N. E. Jews

Prominent Jewish citizens of New England are to attend the five-day session of the American Jewish Conference in New York beginning tomorrow, it has been announced by the New England division of the American Jewish Congress.

Among leading Bostonians who will attend are: Judge Jennie Loitman-Barron of the Jewish Congress and Hadassah; Judge Lewis Goldberg, prominent Zionist, Chairman of the Greater Boston Committee, American Jewish Conference; Isadore Kagan, of Poale Zion Organizations; and Samuel Kalesky, Independent Order Brith Abraham.

# SPARmobile Unit Tours First Naval District

By a Staff Photographer

**Block Dancing Parties Staged as United States Coast Guard Recruits Women as SPARs**

**Now on a tour of the First Naval District, and showing five nights a week in every large city, the SPARmobile Unit of the United States Coast Guard stages block dancing parties which attract thousands. Picture shows such a party staged Thursday evening in Melrose, where an estimated 2,500 gathered for the performance and dancing.**

## Country Fair In Wellesley To Aid Seamen

An elaborate country fair, in which virtually all organizations within the town are co-operating, will be held in Wellesley on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Sept. 10, 11 and 12, it was announced today.

To be held in the grounds of the Wellesley Junior High School, the fair will comprise a vegetable and flower show, a carnival, with various booths, a Ferris wheel and dart games, an art exhibit, and food sale. Sponsored by the United Seamen's Service and the British War Relief Society, such local groups as the Poet's Club, the Red Cross Canteen, religious denominations, the Civilian Defense Volunteer Service, the American Legion, the Kiwanis Club, the Junior Service League, and the Village Churchmen, are assisting in the operation of the fair.

On the opening day a grand ceremonial including a parade of British and American seamen, posting of the colors, and singing of the national anthem, is scheduled. A Victory Garden and flower show is a main event. Folk dancing is also scheduled. An exhibit entitled "Rarity Row" promises to turn up some exquisite items gleaned from private collections. Gifts and edibles contributed by every town organization will be for sale.

Mrs. Franklin Palmer and Miss Hildred H. Temple are co-chairmen of the General Committee in charge of the fair. A number of prizes and awards will be made during the three-day show, including War Bonds donated for the occasion.

The Red Cross Canteen, headed by Mrs. Philip Meyer will serve refreshments. Tea and supper are too made available for all. Charles P. Gorley, Jr., heads the vegetable and flower show, while Mrs. Gorely is in charge of the "Rarity Row" exhibit.

All proceeds from the fair are to go to the American and British Merchant Seamen's Services.

### American Chain & Cable

NEW YORK (AP)—American Chain & Cable Co. reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $2,233,493, equal to $2.12 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,402,397, or $1.27 a share, in the first half of 1942. Results in the latest are subject to renegotiation, the company said.

## Coast Guard Recruiting Unit Finds Block Parties Popular

SPARmobile Unit No. 1 of the United States Coast Guard has just completed its fifty-second performance in a district-wide swing which, before fall, will have taken in most of the cities of the First Naval District.

Originated in Boston as a recruiting campaign incentive, the SPARmobile carries a 10-piece Coast Guard dance orchestra, an ex-professional master of ceremonies, and a galaxy of competent entertainers. With the co-operation of civic authorities who arrange for lighting and policing, block parties are staged, with a full evening's dancing and entertainment for everyone, young or old.

Of course, back of it all is the recruiting drive for 17-year-old boys for the Coast Guard and of women between the ages of 20 and 36 for the SPARS. Members of the SPAR Recruiting Office circulate among the crowds, always ready to talk with those interested in joining the service.

**Have Gratifying Results**

They talk with many mothers and parents of girls who have expressed a desire to do their bit in the war effort. Results have been gratifying.

"The girls seldom make up their minds overnight," said Ensign Dorothy Rowand, in charge of the SPARmobile unit. "But, we see the results of these block parties a few days later when those whose interest has been whetted show up at the local recruiting offices and seek enlistment."

Already, the SPARmobile unit, which has played all the large cities of Rhode Island, has covered such Greater Boston cities as Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Lynn, Dedham, Norwood, Newton, Waltham, Arlington, Weymouth, and Melrose. Last night, it put on a show in Salem. On Monday it will move to Woburn, and on Tuesday it is scheduled to show in Peabody.

Local fire and police departments co-operate in furnishing flood lights, roping off areas for dancing, and maintaining order. SPAR Day is proclaimed by the Mayor, and advertised locally. And, when 7:30 rolls around, thousands have gathered for the three-hour entertainment.

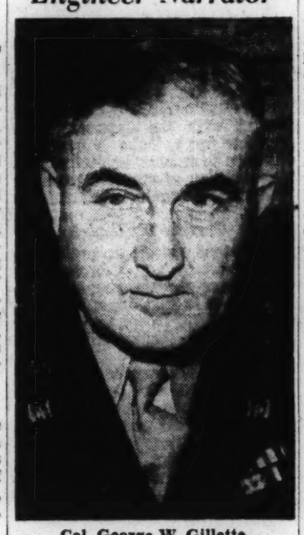
**Have Variety of Talent**

Traveling with the SPARmobile unit under the direction of Ensign Rowand of Alexandria, Va., is Coxswain Marc Ballero, Master of Ceremonies, a former stage star, who gives vivid imitations of stage, radio, and screen celebrities.

The 10-piece Coast Guard dance orchestra is led by Ray Michaud, Seaman First Class, formerly with Mal Hallet's orchestra. Entertainers include SPAR Audrey Petterson, Seaman First Class, of Chicago, Soprano, and Francis X. Sullivan, Seaman First Class, of Charlestown, Irish tenor.

During the dancing and orchestra numbers, SPARS Dorcas Pellett, Yeoman Third Class, of South Bend, Ind., and Doreen Alderson, Storekeeper Third Class, of Warren, R. I., also traveling with the unit, circulate among the audience distributing SPAR literature and answering queries about the service.

## *Engineer Narrator*



**Col. George W. Gillette**

New England Division Engineer, who tells of striking exploits of the Engineers in overseas campaigns of the war.

## Engineers Did 'Impossible' In Many Spots

Some of the heroic feats accomplished in this war by the United States Army Engineers Corps were described this noon by Col. George W. Gillette, New England Division Engineer, in a radio interview.

Engineers in Australia, he disclosed, have already built more than 15,000 miles of roads, and in the Congo, in the space of four months, had leveled off enough landing strips to accommodate many of the planes in Africa at that time, although everyone said it couldn't be done.

They built the first of our airfields in Sicily and had it completed within 24 hours after the initial landings, Colonel Gillette reported. Among the foremost of the invasion troops, he said, the Engineers fought with their rifles and then, having taken over a large section of the shore, they headed for a near-by wheat field with tractors and graders. In five hours, the field was ready for use.

Engineers work under tremendous hardship, the Colonel said. During construction of the Alaskan Highway, they worked in temperatures as low as 70 below zero, so that the Thanksgiving turkey they received hot at the mess tent was frozen hard before they could get it back to their own tents to eat it.

He repeated a tribute to the Engineers, voiced recently by British Gen. Sir Harold R. L. Alexander, who said, "American Engineers built miles of road at night over mountains even a mule couldn't cross. Even in areas where the Germans blew up 15 bridges in 20 miles we were delayed only a matter of a few hours. It was a wonderful feat."

Colonel Gillette, for 26 years an officer with the Engineers Corps, is possessor of the Silver Star for extraordinary heroism during the Battle of the Marne in World War I. He is responsible for construction of more than 500 Army installations on the East Coast.

## Ration Dates for Consumers

**Meats, Butter, Etc.**—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," "W," and "X" stamps now valid. "T," "U," "V," and "W" expire Aug. 31. "X" expires Oct. 2.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

**Canned Goods**—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

**Sugar**—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

**Gasoline**—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Old style books should be exchanged for new coupon sheets before Sept. 1.

**Fuel Oil**—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

**Stoves:** Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards

**Tires**—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

**Shoes**—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

## White Fund

*Continued from Page 1*

opera house. Private enterprise had already provided the first two

The trustees were all but sold on the planetarium when it was discovered that an admission charge would have to be made to defray maintenance costs, they lost interest, and they ruled it out. Boston already has a zoo, an aquarium and an opera house.

However the trustees have seen fit to approve the expenditure of $3,560,327.14 since 1922 on seven public health units, the Paul Revere Mall in the North End, a wading pool in Roxbury and four play places, one each in East Boston, the West End, the South End and Roxbury.

Approximately 80 per cent of this amount, which falls more than $1,500,000 short of the income over the same 21-year period of time, was spent on the public health centers. These, incidentally, have proved somewhat expensive to maintain, a job that became the Health Department's on their completion.

Meanwhile, the principal continues to appreciate. The total has climbed nearly $1,000,000 to $5,990,000 since the Fund was established Feb. 1, 1922. This means a corresponding rise in income for postwar spending, any suggestions for which would be welcomed by Mayor Tobin as ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Other Trustees are Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., President of the Boston City Council; Charles J. Fox, City Auditor; Henry J. Nichols, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Willard B. Luther, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

## Three Appointed To Commission

Governor Saltonstall made three appointments recently to the special commission established by the Legislature to investigate and study the old-age assistance laws. They are: Robert M. Prouty of Hingham; Thomas M. Joyce of Boston, Assistant Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association; and F. Frank Vorenberg of Cambridge.

## Weather Reports

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

### Continued Cool

**Boston and Vicinity**—Continued cool today and tonight; winds will be moderate today and gentle tonight.

**Southwestern Maine**—Rain ending in the west portion before noon and rain or drizzle ending early in the afternoon in the east portion, with continued cool today; slightly cooler tonight.

**New Hampshire**—Rain ending before noon and continued cool today; slightly cooler tonight.

**Vermont**—Continued cool today; slightly cooler tonight.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 10:50 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 11:20 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:31 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Monday, 11:57 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

# Bay State Guard Is Route To Better Jobs in Army

By Robert K. Shellaby
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Join the State Guard and improve your chances for a quick-rising Army career.

That's the invitation to Massachusetts manhood being offered these days by the Commonwealth's militia along with its primary attraction as a stand-ready military force for any threat on the home front.

"Decidedly not a civilian-defense outfit," is the way Guard officers explain their military force whose growing size and efficiency is one of Governor Saltonstall's current prides.

As Commander in Chief of the Guard Governor Saltonstall pointed out that last week at the American Legion convention, that the Guard's "military-academy" aspect was matching its services as a military reserve.

To increase its role in molding servicemen, as well as in strengthening its emergency ranks, the Guard now is accepting 17-year-old volunteers, following the Governor's proclamation this week.

The State Guard, which came into existence after the National Guard was federalized just before the war, since Pearl Harbor has sent about 300 members into Army uniform as officers and 3,000 as enlisted men, most with advanced ratings or promise, according to Col. Patrick F. O'Brian, veteran Massachusetts military man, who has just been named Assistant Adjutant General of the Guard.

Saying that Guardsmen get over the initial "stage fright" of uniformed service, Colonel O'Brian pointed out the experience available to volunteers in infantry, motor squadron, signal, engineer, medical, and administrative units.

Every week end, at least one major unit of the Guard, and often several working together, hold maneuvers throughout the State. Not only does this prepare for an emergency defense as of the days of Lexington and Concord, but it also gives them the "feel" of military life.

Several outfits already have spent a week or so in camp, where they live like regulars and undergo special training. They receive pay similar to regulars, and their uniform is almost indistinguishable from the front line Army.

The War Department, of course, regards the Guard as part of the available military power of the nation, although some persons may have the misapprehension that the Guard is merely a branch of civilian defense. The Guard has cooperated in civilian defense problems, under the First Service Command, but any of its members, of high or low rank, will affirm that it is strictly military.

At least one Guard veteran holds the rank of full colonel in the Army of the United States, and others of high rank also have done extensive service. Guard records show. Those who have become Army officers or enlisted men have averaged 11 months of Guard duty.

While the current drive is focused at getting a good percentage of 17-year-olds, positions are open for men in every walk of life, providing they can meet Army standards, it was pointed out. Wherever possible, Army standards prevail, and it is the Guard's pride that its members can qualify with comparative ease whenever openings occur for direct commissions as well as for enlisted specialist ratings.

This is expected to benefit 17-year-olds, who can get in a full year of training and military lore before the draft gets them. While they will no doubt be given the basic training given to all green inductees, chances for advancement definitely favor those with some military experience, records show.

Thus, when Guard units on a week-end scoot by to take up a position in defense of a bridge or to "blow up a railroad," its members are getting a headstart, officials believe, on promotions and on more valuable service if and when they enter the Army.

## Wellesley President Discloses Study of Curriculum Change

Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, disclosed today that faculty committees of the College are studying the problems of a summer session and readjustment in the liberal arts program at the opening chapel exercises. On partial leave of absence as Director of the WAVES, Miss McAfee welcomed faculty members and new students at the meeting.

"This year the abundance of life is not material abundance," Miss McAfee declared. "Rations are a real fact of college experience. Even space is at a premium as you crowd yourselves in to make room for 1947 and the Navy.

"But life in this beautiful spot is still abundant," Miss McAfee continued. "The heritage of the ages is here for you to draw upon. Absorb what you can of its best elements as you prepare yourselves to be the transmitter of the experience of the past to the world of the future."

Eight girls, including two Watertown, Mass., students, were elected to the Massachusetts Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. They are Helen Field and Rosamond Gethro, of Watertown; Ruth Condit, South Bend, Ind.; Henrietta Hicks, Greenwich, Conn.; Elena Mackay, Princeton, N. J.; Elaine Markley, Sunbury, Pa.; Elsie Pavitt, Bronxville, N. Y., and Marjorie Wolfe, Radnor, Pa.

Two sophomore prizes for the highest scholastic achievement during the 1942-43 year were awarded to Jean Preble, Grosse Point, Mich., and Joyce Gulick, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Forty-nine students also were named on the Freshman Honors List.

## Opportunity Group Going to Meeting

Members of the Massachusetts Board of Promotion of Opportunities for Young People are scheduled to attend the five-day Guidance and Placement Conference Workshop which is to be held at the Massachusetts School of Art, beginning Monday, Aug. 30.

Now expected to attend the various sessions are: Walter F. Downey, retiring State Commissioner of Education; Dr. Stanley G. Estes, professor of psychology and Dean of Men at Northeastern University; Daniel J. Goggin, President of the Central Labor Union; Harry H. Kerr, President of the Boston Gear Works and head of the training within industry of the War Manpower Commission; Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

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From the Autumn issue of The Bride's Magazine.

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CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

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(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:
"CHRIST JESUS"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2) Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-3)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (3-4)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carr Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arbold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 194 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 39 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Cor. Moore Hall, Weard Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-4)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 84 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 168 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
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All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

# Prices and Your Purse: Concord Grape Ceiling

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Aug. 28.

Jelly makers can expect OPA to put specific ceilings on Concord grapes soon. These grapes, which go largely into home jellies, are raised principally in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and some of the Southern states.

The action is part of OPA's determination to bring prices of fresh fruits and vegetables into line with other commodities for the "psychological effect" on housewives.

### Gas Coupon Must

Old type "B" and "C" coupons become invalid Sept. 1.

A majority of motorists throughout the country have been issued new type coupons. In the Eastern area large numbers of "B" and "C" ration holders are still using old coupons. These must be exchanged at local ration boards in person or by mail.

### Remember Also:

Red stamps T, U, V, and W remain valid only through Aug. 31. Red stamp X expires Oct. 2. Red stamp Y becomes valid Aug. 29 and expires Oct. 2.

Blue stamps R, S and T remain valid through Sept. 20. U, V and W become valid Sept. 1 and remain good through Oct. 20.

Stamp 14 in War Ration Book No. 1 remains valid for five pounds of sugar through October. Stamps 15 and 16 are each valid for five pounds of sugar for use in home canning.

### Oysters Soon

Oysters will help piece out the meat supply beginning Sept. 1, first of the "R" months.

There was some talk of cutting the eight month oyster season short a month this year to save oysters for the armed service, but officials decided they couldn't interfere with tradition that way.

A month with "R" in it always means oysters to Americans.

### OPA Has Hopes

OPA is hoping the meat situation may improve enough by September that it can cut ration values of beef, veal, lamb and mutton at least back to their spring level.

### Canning Answers

There aren't many canning questions that can't be answered by "Wartime Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Free copies may be obtained by writing: Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Strange as It Seems

Orange growers are putting on an "apology" campaign for the greenish-color fruit you get these days. Shortage of manpower and chemicals makes the usual process of coloring-up difficult.

Strange as it seems, the growers are telling housewives, the oranges that look the least ripe are often juicier and sweeter than the first of the season fruit.

### Gas for Servicemen

OPA feels good about restoring special gasoline rations for East Coast servicemen on furlough.

Though no soldiers have been hauled in for pleasure driving, for the last three months they have had to use their parent's precious gasoline for driving around to see their friends and family. Servicemen in other parts of the country have been able to get furlough rations right along.

Servicemen on leave in the east will be eligible to obtain five gallons of gasoline for pleasure driving purposes, even before the pleasure driving ban is lifted.

### Military Comes First

Real cause of the continued gasoline drought is not primarily overuse of cars, nor deliberate holding back of supplies to force higher crude prices, but big new overseas military requirements.

About one out of every three gallons produced in refineries east of the Rockies now will be consumed by the Army or Navy.

## Cartoons in the News of the Week

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal
**You Shake 'Em Down, Uncle—I'll Do the Rest**

Justus, Sioux City Journal
**Not Only an Ice Skater But Also a Roller Skater**

# Willkie Ends Sojourn At Indiana Home

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28 (AP)—A month's sojourn here, during which Wendell L. Willkie conferred with scores of Republican leaders from all parts of the nation, ended today as the titular head of the G. O. P. started back to New York.

At his departure he was as reticent about discussing politics as when he arrived. He came to the house which was his Republican presidential campaign headquarters in 1940 ostensibly to relax, write, and visit his Rush County farms.

He did all of those things—and more. There was a stream of visitors to the red brick house he bought after his defeat in the 1940 election to serve as a part-time home. Among his callers were 37 members of the Republican National Committee from scattered states and seven state chairmen. An unconfirmed report was that Harrison E. Spangler, National Chairman, was another visitor.

In an interview with a political writer for an Indianapolis newspaper, Mr. Willkie mentioned particularly that he had conferred with Party delegations from Ohio and Illinois. He did not explain why he emphasized these states, but certain facts were considered clews.

Each of those states has a large number of delegates to national conventions. Furthermore, Ohio's Governor, John W. Bricker, has been mentioned repeatedly as a potential G. O. P. candidate for the Presidency next year. And Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois was one of those proposed before the last convention.

# Call for Separate Air Force Intensified by Fliers' Exploits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 — The demand for establishment of an autonomous American air force, independent of Army and Navy and headed by a chief of staff for air, is growing apace with the increasingly spectacular accomplishments of America's aviators around the globe.

An advisory report recommending establishment of an independent air command along the lines of Britain's Royal Air Force is said to be now on President Roosevelt's desk, compiled by Army Air Force and Army officers. Whether the President will take any action is uncertain; by no means all top service officials favor such a step.

The Perennial drive begun in the days of Maj. Gen. "Billy" Mitchell, pioneer air force enthusiast, has taken on new impetus with each blasting of German war plants and Italian airports, with the long-range raids on the Pleosti oil fields and against Japanese Paramishiro. The drive is powered in small part by Army air officials, in large part by civilian enthusiasts, including crusading newspapers and such aviation publicists as Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky.

It is argued that air power has come of age, and deserves an autonomous organization of its own, coequal with the Army and Navy.

**Combined Operations**

Significant recognition of the agitation and the need to allocate more authority to the air arm is seen in the organizational changes made by the Navy in its Bureau of Aeronautics together with creation of the new position of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, to which Vice-Admiral J. S. McCain has been appointed.

Coupled with the demand for an autonomous air command is the call for a Department of National Defense which would provide a single over-all control over Army, Navy, and Air Force, thus eliminating service rivalries and providing for "combined operations" beginning with the very highest authority.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnall, formerly in command of the Navy's Asiatic Squadron, has advocated such a plan calling for unification of all branches of the armed services under a single Department of War, but he holds that such a drastic reorganization should be delayed until the war is over.

"It's possible that those now fighting in the field want a voice in determining what kind of organization there should be and they ought to have an opportunity to make their views known when they come home," he declares.

**Bills in Both Houses**

Bills for establishment of a separate air force have been launched in both Houses of Congress, although little has been heard from them, and several Senators, among them Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, have issued indorsing statements. Senator Hatch urges a single armed service combining all branches, with air power given equal rank in the President's war councils.

A recent Gallup poll, sampling public opinion from coast to coast, found 59 per cent favoring establishment of a separate air force and 41 per cent opposed.

The Washington Post, leading newspaper agitating for a separate air command, points out that at one time on Guadalcanal there were three separate air squadrons, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, each using its own independent supply system, ground crew, and maintenance equipment.

Those arguing for a unified service command which would do away with "Army" and "Navy" distinctions, point to the sharp service rivalry for credit for the defeat of the Japanese at Midway and to the disastrous failure to collaborate on the part of Army and Navy commanders at Hawaii before the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor.

While these collaboration failures have largely been rectified as the art of "combined operations" has progressed, fears are expressed that laxity in the postwar years will allow their return.

**Opposition in Navy**

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told an August press conference that he is against establishment of a separate air command, and top Navy officials are largely ranged among the opposition because they do not wish to see the naval air force separated from the surface forces, believing that the best ocean striking combination is furnished by warships plus airplanes.

Few details of the directive said to be on President Roosevelt's desk are known except that it would materially increase the recognition and standing of the Army air forces and bring into being a chief of staff for air. The Navy's air arm is not included in the plan outlined, perhaps following British experience. In Britain the RAF is not the only air outfit, the Royal Navy having its own fleet air arm. A similar American setup would free the AAF without incurring the opposition of the Navy chiefs.

The Army Air Force already has achieved a big measure of independence in combat areas, after the manner of the RAF. If the President should approve the directive, and Congress provide the necessary additional legislation, a 25-year battle by air pioneers for an independent weapon would be won.

# Cabinet Quits In Bolivian Mine Dispute

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 28 (AP)—President Peñaranda's nine-man Cabinet resigned in a body last night as a barrage of criticism was aimed at them in the Chamber of Deputies over suppression of a strike in the Catavi tin mines last December.

Nineteen miners were killed and more than 30 wounded in disorders which accompanied the strike.

The Chamber debate was marked by a stinging rebuke from the floor aimed at Minister of Government Pedro Silveti Arze and Minister of Labor Juan Manuel Balcazar. Leaders of the two extremist parties, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and the Leftist Revolutionary Party, engineered the outburst, blaming General Peñaranda himself for the "massacre" at Catavi.

The collective resignation of the ministers, all but two of whom were drawn from the rightest parties, left General Peñaranda open to charges from left-wing extremists that his social and economic policies have proven so harmful they have earned him the repudiation of the country.

Ministers who submitted their resignations to General Peñaranda included Foreign Minister Tomas Manuel Elio, widely known authority on international affairs; Lieut. Gen. Migual Candia, Minister of Defense, and Joaquin Espada, Minister of Finance, whose term of office had been embittered by opposition of mine operators who resented heavy taxation on their strategic war minerals, including tin, wolfram, and tungsten.

### Farms Worth Billions

Total value of farm real estate in the U. S. A., as of March, 1942, was estimated at more than $36,000,000,000.

# Columbia to Train Civilians For Jobs in Liberated Europe

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—A new program in international administration to train civilians for postwar service in the liberated countries of Europe will be part of the curriculum at Columbia University when it opens next month, Prof. Austin P. Evans, of the Department of History, who will direct the studies, has announced.

The courses will prepare students for tasks ranging from those of economic expert to those of the social worker administering relief.

Although the program will be concerned mainly with training personnel to help in administering whatever occupation plans are adopted in France, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Rumania, training for rehabilitation work in China will also be included, announcement said. Italy will not be one of the fields of specialization, it was explained, since it is likely that the situation will be cleared up there by the time the students have completed their training.

**Old Course Reorganized**

"While a special program in international administration was instituted a year ago at Columbia, the curriculum has been completely reorganized and the fields of specialization have been narrowed down to the European countries and China to provide a more comprehensive and adequate training," Mr. Evans continued.

"We were blazing a trail last year in an entirely new field of education. Now we have gained experience to revise our pragram and make it fit more perfectly postwar rehabilitation needs."

The program has been divided into three units. All students will be required to complete the first phase of work which is intended as a background for relief and rehabilitation operations.

**For Particular Areas**

The second phase will be concentrated study of a particular area, including its culture, history, geography, local prejudices, sources of livelihood and legal institutions. The third phase will be language study. Students will be required to prove fluency in language of their specialized areas before being certified by the university.

Instruction will be carried on in relatively small classes. Group discussions and guest speakers will be featured.

The courses are open to a limited number of qualified men and women between the ages of 25 and 55 with some command of at least one language that would be of use in a particular European region. Civilians with executive or administrative experience in government or private agencies in international relief or with foreign residence will receive perference, Mr. Evans said.

# Southern Farming Labor Helps North

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The War Food Administration announces that the South is supplying other sections with agricultural labor to help with the harvest.

Since Aug. 1, the WFA said, 1,650 workers were moved from Arkansas to North Dakota; 1,200 from Oklahoma to Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas; 650 from Mississippi to North Dakota, and 200 from Alabama to Ohio.

Most of the workers, officials said, were transported under the Government's farm labor program to help with the harvest in the spring wheat area. Those moved to Ohio are doing general farm work. Some of those in Wyoming are helping with the haying. All will be returned to the South in time to help with the cotton harvest.


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Chandler's Sixth Floor


# 'Zones of Safety' Win Support

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28 (AP)—H Alexander Smith of Princeton, G. O. P. State Shairman and a New Jersey member of the Republican National Committee, said yesterday that any postwar attempt by the United States "to make ourselves powerful enough to beat the whole world single-handed" would lead only to another world race for armaments, and ultimately to more war.

America's future safety, Mr. Smith said in a statement, is primarily "the safety that alone can come from the spirit of unity and self-reliance within a nation, and intelligent, constructive and friendly relations with the other nations of the earth."

"The greatest and possibly the only real safety for America," the G. O. P. Chairman continued, "lies in a recognition of the interdependence of independent nations and the common purpose of co-operating both to preserve the peace and to aid the economic, social, political and spiritual welfare of all peoples."

Mr. Smith's statement was issued as comment on the foreign policy program of his colleague in the Republican National Committee, Clarence B. Kelland, of Arizona. He said Mr. Kelland's program, presenting "zones of safety," was "a real contribution to the American people and, in particular, to the Republican Party."

"The significance of Mr. Kelland's proposal," Mr. Smith continued, "is the implied recognition that America must live on some terms with other nations in a complex world, if there is to be peace and security. We cannot live by ourselves alone."

# Curtiss Absentees To Lose Positions

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—The Curtiss-Wrigh Corporation Aidplane Division announced Aug. 27 that chronic absentees at its plants will be discharged by their foremen and will not be rehired.

Peter N. Jansen, General Manager of the Division, asserted that "most of our workers are sincere and patriotic in their approach to their jobs and their part in the war effort."

"A small group, however, who absent themselves unnecessarily, upsets production schedules and places an unfair burden on the rest of the workers," he added.

Thirty per cent of the absences in the Airplane Division plants, the company stated, are caused by 5 per cent of the employees and 50 per cent of the absences by less than 15 per cent of the employees.

Employees absent for good cause, who have notified the Absentee Control Office at their plant promptly of their inability to report for work, will not be affected by the regulations, Mr. Jansen said.

# Wider Industrial Employment For Prisoners of War in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Terms for increased use of the one growing supply of labor—prisoners of war—for nonwar jobs have been worked out by the War Department and the War Manpower Commission with the stipulation that the reservoir may be tapped only where efforts to recruit other labor prove unavailing.

With a mounting number of requests for prisoner labor in lumber cutting, pulp and paper industry work, and farming, it was suggested authoritatively that many prisoners could perform these jobs. The Army has reported there are about 100,000 prisoners in this country.

Hitherto, the War Department has contracted directly with employers in relatively few cases for the service of prisoners, but the new agreement is expected to expedite hiring arrangements and fit them more closely into the picture of general labor needs.

The War Department will continue to have the final say on the use of prisoners in any instance, but the agreement provides for it to give more weight to recommendations of the WMC on assignment of prisoners for certain work and on location of camps for them.

The agreement provides that prisoners—who cannot be used in war plants, metals mining, or anything contributing directly to the war effort—may be hired only at prevailing wages and working conditions.

WMC or United States Employment Service offices in the localities needing prisoner labor and meeting the requirements will report to WMC regional offices and, if the latter approve, take up their requests with the Army on behalf of the employers who call for workers.

While employers must pay prevailing wages to prevent efforts to obtain prisoners as "cheap labor" competing with other workers, the money will go to the Government and the Army will pay prisoners electing to work at the standard rate directed by international law.

The Army is to provide guards and security measures, and it will allow prisoners to work only in localities where it figures it is practicable to set up prisoner camps.

# Meat Coupon Debt Paid by Restaurant

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Celebrities and others who gather at Toots Shor's restaurant on Fifty-first Street are eating rationed meats there again.

tion said Aug. 27 that eBrnard Shor, the hestaurant proprietor, had paid an indebtedness of 103,193 meat ration points to his suppliers.

The OPA in Washington recently suspended Mr. Shor from dealing in rationed meats until he made up the over usage. It refused to permit him to pay off the indebtedness through an installment plan arrangement which had been made by the Regional OPA Office.

# Cleveland Halts Incoming Workers

CLEVELAN, Aug 28 (AP)—Cleveland will close its doors to immigrant workers for 60 days, starting Aug. 31, the War Manpower Commission's local Labor-Management Committee decided today.

Dr. William P. Edmunds, WMC Director here, said the Committee would take inventory at the end of the 60 days to determine whether the ban should be removed or continued.

The WMC Committee viewed the ban as necessary to relieve congested housing conditions and lighten other burdens imposed by the heavy influx of men and women from other labor market areas.

# Edward Savoy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Edward Savoy, who passed on Aug. 24, had worked at the State Department under 22 secretaries from 1869 to 1933.

Mr. Savoy, a Negro, was known to Department officials for tact and remarkable memory. He had a part in many historic happenings, as a messenger.

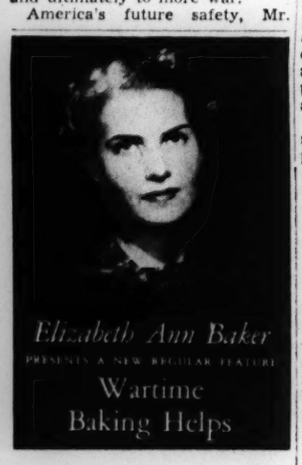
It was he who handed passports to the Spanish Ambassador when the United States and Spain went to war in 1898. He also handed such documentes to Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British Ambassador who violated diplomatic practices by a letter commenting on the election campaign of President Grover Cleveland, and the Austrian Ambassador when the United States entered World War I.

On March 12, 1933, when Mr. Savoy retired, President Roosevelt called him to the White House and thanked him for 64 years of faithful service.

### *When It's Called Bologna It Must Tell Ingredients*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration fixed things today so you'll know you're getting bologna when you buy bologna, if you know what bologna is.

It issued a regulation requiring that wholesalers list the ingredients on the label of frankfurters, sausages and bologna.


Along about August planning menus may seem a bit of a chore and some of us may find ourselves wondering if meals don't look pretty much alike

Right now before school and Fall activities begin is the time to experiment with new foods and old favorites.

Have you tried saving butter by serving lots of griddle cakes and waffles with jelly, jam, syrup, or apple butter?

Do you use several kinds of flour in baking? Flour is plentiful and variety makes a treat! Cook with corn meal and use drippings instead of butter. Buttercup-golden squares of corn bread (there's a perfect recipe in the Rumford folder, *Ration Point Savers*) crisp and brown on top, crunchy inside, say "more" in any language.

**Cornmeal Griddle Cakes**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 c. flour | 1 egg, well beaten |
| 1 c. cornmeal | 2½ c. milk |
| 4 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder* | 2 tblsps. melted fat |
| 1½ tsps. salt | |

Mix and sift all dry ingredients. Add beaten egg and milk, combined. Stir in melted shortening. Bake on hot griddle and serve at once.

Use Rumford Baking Powder often. When you bake with Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder, you're sure to please your family—all-phosphate assures no bitter taste—and you keep them fit as well as fed. Rumford plays a big part in any family's nutrition program, because of its high calcium and phosphorus content—important to diets in busy days!

*Ration Point Savers*, the new *free* Rumford folder will save ration stamps for you. And *Time Savers* will do the same for precious time. Write to me for your FREE copies. Address: Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, Rhode Island.

REPRESENTATIVE in Mexico is required by established New England industry for general business contacts. Must be an American citizen, able, aggressive; free of dependents and draft exempt. Able to speak, read and write Spanish fluently. This is an excellent opportunity for a permanent connection. Give full information as to record and qualifications in first letter. Salary and expenses based on ability and experience will be arranged at interview.

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Crisp, fresh cheese crackers filled with tasty peanut butter — that's Toastchee. A wholesome bite with a cold drink anytime. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

LANCE, INC., Charlotte, N. C.

# CD Forces to Support Bond Drive

*This column is preptred by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.*

The CD Reporter

New England Civilian Defense forces are swinging to the support of the Treasury Department's Third War Loan Drive for $15,000,000,000 in September.

In Rhode Island, the State Council of Defense has pledged "the all-out effort" of every branch of services in the State to make the bond drive a success.

The Council met for a two-hour session at the State House with Gov. J. Howard McGrath who, as Council Chairman, issued a brief statement declaring it a "very proper function of Civilian Defense" to help raise money with which to engage the enemy as far from Rhode Island as possible.

Orders were given to organize the heads of each division of the Council for preparation of a plan to further the War Loan drive in conjuction with the War Finance Committee of Rhode Island.

Defense Council officials are scheduled to meet at the Armory of Mounted Commands with a delegation from the War Finance Committee to prepare the plan. When it has been completed, it will be submitted to a special meeting of the State Council of Defense for adoption.

### Comic Magazines Wanted

The Volunteer Office branch of the Manchester, N. H., Defense Council is soliciting comic magazines and newspaper "funnies" to be sent to disabled servicemen in hospitals.

Those donating these magazines are asked to make sure that they are in good condition and to bring them as soon as possible to the Civilian Defense Volunteer office at 22 Amherst Street, Manchester.

### Big August Canning

More than half as many jars of produce as were canned in all of July were put up in the first week of August by canners using the facilities of the 41 canning centers in Rhode Island, figures just released by the Rhode Island State Council of Defense disclosed. In the period from Aug. 2 through Aug. 7, 6,578 jars were canned, compared with 12,917 jars in July.

The Public Information Subcommittee of the New Hampshire State Council of Defense held an organization meeting with John D. Langmuir, executive director of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Association.

Director Noel T. Wellman of the Defense Council met with the group and outlined its duties and functions. The new group is a branch of the advisory committee on planning and public relations, of which Mayor Richard W. Holbrook of Keene is chairman.

### Call for Waste Paper

A new drive to collect waste paper has been announced by the salvage division of the New Hampshire State Council of Defense. The Council announced that paper collected last autumn is now almost entirely depleted.

Another acute shortage now confronts the country because of the inability to increase the supply of pulp, Salvage Director Emile J. Soucy said in a bulletin sent out to all local salvage chairmen.

All mills in New Hampshire making use of waste paper have informed the division that brown containers, particularly corrugated paper boxes, bags and wrapping paper are greatly needed, he said.

One reason for the shortage, he pointed out, is that a large percentage of paper and paperboard containers now are shipped overseas, so that the normal average of 30 to 40 per cent of "returns" has been cut more than half.

The new salvage drive will be aimed at recovering principally brown papers, but will also include old newspapers and magazines, and will be directed at industrial plants and commercial establishments as well as at homes.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Monday, August 30**
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

### Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Scottish Clans. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31. m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6 p. m.—"Yankee Doddle Doo." GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period RKE. 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25. m.
Caracas—8 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN. 6.20 meg., 43.4 m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English RKE. 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN. 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Theaterland's tribute to the Forces. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL. 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT. 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX. 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

**For Sunday, August 29**

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE. 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"West Indian Guest Night." GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN. 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE. 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Battle Honour. This week the RAF. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—NBC Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.**

### Today's FM Programs

**W67, Boston (46.7mc)**

3:00 p. m.—News; Air Force Band.
3:30 p. m.—"Poland vs. Hitler."
3:45 p. m.—"Jesting with the Jesters."
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—"Minstrel Melodies."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"The Waltz Lives On."
5:30 p. m.—Bonnie Lou Smith; orch.
5:45 p. m.—"Lands of the Free."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—"The Art of Living."
6:45 p. m.—Musicana.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert"; Organ.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Week-end Review."

**W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Paul Martell's Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Brazilian Parade."
5:00 p. m.—Dansant Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club in London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang. News.
8:00 p. m.—Invitation to the Waltz.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd. News.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes. News.
10:15 p. m.—"Bondwagon"; variety.
10:45 p. m.—Sports Program.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Halls of Montezuma."

### Sunday's FM Programs

**W67, Boston (46.7mc)**

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Listen to Liebert."
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—OPA Mass Meeting: "Black Markets."
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Young People's Church of Air."
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5:30 p. m.—"Thanks to America." variety.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—Music Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour"
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, comments
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.

**Christian Science Programs**
**For Sunday, Aug. 29**

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

# Cambridge Lad in British Navy Cements Two Countries' Ties

ABOARD H. M. S.—At sea, by mail (AP)—They call him "Sam" aboard the cruiser———, short for "Uncle Sam," but his correct name is John J. Burgess and he comes from Cambridge, Mass.

He is a lad who was determined to get into the war. After considerable difficulty he got into it, and he is doing a good job.

Lieutenant Burgess, is one of the relatively few Americans in Britain's "Wavy Navy." He is an executive officer aboard a cruiser. He has served aboard this warship about 13 months.

Sam graduated from Boston College in 1937, taught school for a time and then as war approached applied for service with the United States Naval Reserve and took some instruction at Annapolis. But a slight physical defect barred him from service with the United States Navy.

After being rejected in the United States, Sam went to Canada and joined the British Navy after successfully meeting its physical requirements. He arrived in Great Britain in January of last year.

After that he went to several British naval schools and then joined his present ship.

Today he is doing a competent job as an officer aboard the cruiser. As an unofficial, amateur envoy he is performing a task professional politicians and statesmen often talk about. Sam is fostering in a practical way a better understanding between the fighting men of America and Britain.

The officers aboard the cruiser understand and like Sam. He understands, and likes them. In serving with Britain's Navy he is doing good work for his native land.

### Mother Church Radiocast

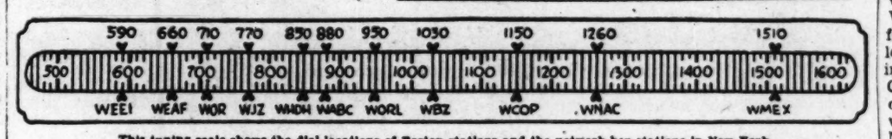
**For Sunday, Aug. 29**

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | Theater of Today: | Newscast | News; Music at Noon | Army-Navy House Party | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | Jean Muir, guest. | Bond Wagon Quiz | Consumer's Time | Army-Navy House Party | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | News Service | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | wood": drama | Hour; talk; music. | "Listen to Liebert" | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | Country Journal | Air Express Music | Sketches in Melody | News Service | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | Country Journal | Sunny Days: musicale | Sketches in Melody | Sandy Spear's Orchestra | Italian Quarter Hour |
| 1:30 | News Service | S. Marlowe: harpsichord. | "All Out for Victory"... | Musical Roundup | Parade of Bands |
| 1:45 | Treasury Parade | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Baseball Interviews | Parade of Bands |
| 2:00 | News; "I Sustain | 'N. E. Sector on the Air'; | Roy Shield and Company | Boston Braves-New York | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | the Wings": drama | All - Soldier Program; | Roy Shield's Orchestra | Giants baseball game | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 | Spirit of '43 | band; drama; guests; | Roy Shield and Company | Boston Braves-New York | Leathernecks Parade |
| 2:45 | Spirit of '43 | speakers | People's War: H. Fleming | Giants baseball game | News service |
| 3:00 | 'Of Men and Books' | Van Alexander's Orch. | Air Force Military Band | Boston Braves-New York | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | 'Of Men and Books' | Van Alexander's Orch. | Air Force Military Band | Giants baseball game | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | David Cheskin's Or. | 'George Hicks Reporting' | News; Salute to Ware | Boston Braves-New York | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 | David Cheskin's Or. | "Little Show" | Saturday Serenade | Giants baseball game | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 | Report from London | Saturday Concert: Alex- | Rep. Emanuel Celler | Paul Martell's Orch. | Teddy Powell's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | Sports program | ander Kipnis, basso; | Sports program | Sports program | Frank Sinatra, songs |
| 4:30 | United We Stand | Josef Stopak's Orch. | Minstrel Melodies | "Brazilian Parade"; Bob | Raymond Scott's Orch. |
| 4:45 | United We Stand | Newscast | Minstrel Melodies | Stanley's Orch.; guest | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies; | Saturday Afternoon | "Not for Glory"; J. M. | Sports comments | Tony Pastor's Orch. |
| 5:15 | Evelyn Howe, m. c. | Revue: Horace Heidt's | Landis; others | Sports Matinee | Bing Crosby, songs |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Orchestra | Chas. Dant's Or.; songs | Navy Bulletin Board: | Erskine Butterfield's Or. |
| 5:45 | Income Tax Talk | Saturday Revue | Curt Massey and Co. | Glen Gray's Or.; guests | News service |
| 6:00 | News Comments | Stars in Revue | News; Sports Reporter. | News service | Sports news |
| 6:15 | People's Platform. | Newscast | Symphony of Melody | Press Roundup; sports | Light Classics: music |
| 6:30 | People's Platform. | A. Templeton; 'Marches' | T. H. Buckley, taxes. | Musical Rendezvous | Sports; Music Interlude |
| 6:45 | News; Bob Trout | Leon Henderson | "Musicana" | Sports; music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | The Man Behind | Sports; Music | "For This We Fight"; | Weekly Visit American | "March to Victory" |
| 7:15 | the Gun | Message of Israel | "Postwar World" | Eagle Club in London. | News service |
| 7:30 | "Suspense"; drama | Message of Israel | "Ellery Queen"; drama. | Concert Album | Anne Nigro, pianist |
| 7:45 | "Suspense"; drama | Anthony Bruno's Orch | "Ellery Queen"; drama. | Fred Lang, news | Judy Garland, songs |
| 8:00 | Sanderson and | Roy Porter, news | "Able's Irish Rose"; com. | Invitation to the Waltz | Religious program |
| 8:15 | Crumit quiz | Gilbert and Sullivan: | "Able's Irish Rose"; com. | Volney Hurd, news | Religious program |
| 8:30 | Hobby Lobby | Festival; "Patience"; | "Truth or Consequences" | "Foreign Assignment"; | Musical Com. Memories |
| 8:45 | Hobby Lobby; News | Wilbur Evans; Josef | Quiz: R. Edwards, m. c. | dramatic series | Musical Com. Memories |
| 9:00 | Your Hit Parade"; | Stopak, conducter | National Barn Dance; | Chicago Theater; Marion | Classical Album: ,Maria |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | Norman Cloutier's Orch. | Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers | Claire; Attilio Baggi- | Kurenko: Songs by |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | Bob Crosby's Orchestra. | "Can You Top This?"; | er; Henry Weber's Or.; | Tschaikowsky |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | Orchestra; Sports | comedy quiz | Col. McCormick, talk. | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Serenade"; music. | John Vandercook, news. | "Million Dollar Band"; | John B. Hughes, news. | News Service |
| 10:15 | Groucho Marx; Vir. | Harry Green's Orchestra | Red Norvo, guest cond. | "Saturday Night Bond- | Treasury Star Parade |
| 10:30 | O'Brien; D. Dickson | "Symphony of Melody"; | Who, What, Where, When | wagon"; variety drama | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | "Symphony of Melody" | Frances Scott, m. c. | Musical Roundup | Eddy Duchin's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; Mayor Eliot. | News | News; Baseball scores. | News service | Ed Barry's Band |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Jack Ed- | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Drama by Olmstead | Sports program | Benny Goodman's Orch. |
| 11:30 | wards' Or.; Master | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | Halls of Montezuma"; | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Works of Music. | Los Latinos; News | Music You Want | Marine Corps show | Music; news |

### Sunday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | News; organ | Morning Musicale | Invitation to the Waltz | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | Organ Fantasies | Religious program | News Service | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 | Uncle Elmer's Song | Religious program | Mood of the Morning | Petite Musicale | Religious program |
| 8:45 | Circle | "Around Br'kfast Table" | Mood of the Morning | News Service | News Service |
| 9:00 | News of the World. | Newscast | World News Roundup | Religious program | "Your Singing Minister" |
| 9:15 | E. P. Biggs: Fied- | Variety Music: Samuel | Church School of Air | Religious program | Religious program |
| 9:30 | ler's Sinfonietta | Fisher, conductor | 'The Melody's the Thing' | Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious program |
| 9:45 | Religious program | Variety music | 'The Melody's the Thing' | nade | Gems of Melody |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air. | Israel Varieties: drama | 'Highlights of the Bible' | Religious program | Gems of Melody |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air. | Israel Varieties: drama | 'Highlights of the Bible' | Religious program | "Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 | Wings Over Jordan | Park Street Church | Words and Music | Southland Echoes: choir | Manner" |
| 10:45 | Wings Over Jordan | Services; speaker | Words and Music | Concert Miniatures | Services From the Moth- |
| 11:00 | News; "Everybody's | Park Street Church | Rhapsody of the Rockies | Service from Cathedral | er Church, The First |
| 11:15 | Church"; speaker | Services; speaker | Rhapsody of the Rockies | Church of St. Paul: | Church of Christ, Sci- |
| 11:30 | Invitation to Learn- | Park Street Church | Harmony Hall | speaker | entist, in Boston, |
| 11:45 | ing; guest speakers | Services; speaker | Olivio Santora, songs | Cath. Church of St. Paul | Massachusetts |
| 12:00 | News Service | Weekly War Journal | News; Anniversary First | Reviewing Stand: 'Pro- | News report |
| 12:15 | 'Everybody's Music' | 'This Is Official'; 'Gas', | Jewish Pgm. on NBC; | gress in the Pacific'; | Richard Crooks, songs |
| 12:30 | Trans-Atlantic Call: | WHDH Music Hall | 'That They Might Live'; | Symphonietta | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "People to People" | WHDH Music Hall | Red Cross dramatization | Symphonietta | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | Beacon St. Window. | WHDH Music Hall | Rupert Hughes, news. | News Service | The Balbo Playhouse. |
| 1:15 | Bill Henry, talk | WHDH Music Hall | "Strings That Sing" | The Holidays: songs | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | Edward R. Murrow | Cavalcade of Song | Welcome to Camp Wh'Ir | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:45 | "Little Show": dr. | Cavalcade of Song | News service | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 2:00 | "Ceiling Unlimited," | Cavalcade of Song | U. of Chi. Roundtable: | Religious program | "Frank and Ernest" |
| 2:15 | Joseph Cotten | Cavalcade of Song | "Meaning of War" | Religious program | Today's Men, Women: int. |
| 2:30 | World News Today | Religious program | John Chamberlain; | Christian Science Pro- | Christian Science Pro- |
| 2:45 | World News; music | Newscast | orchestra; chorus; talk | Religious program | gram: talk; music |
| 3:00 | N. Y. Philharmonic- | Those Good Old Days | Harry W. Jones; rations. | "This Is Fort Dix": Tom | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 | Symphony; Dimitri | "The Cossacks Sing" | World News Parade | Slater; m. c.; recorded | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 | Mitropoulos, con- | "Hot Copy"; drama | 'The Army Hour'; choir; | OPA Mass Meeting on | Religious program |
| 3:45 | ductor | "Hot Copy"; drama | speakers; band; drama | Black Markets; guests | Religious program |
| 4:00 | N. Y. Phil.-Symph. | Sunday Vespers | Pickups from training | Religious program | Religious program |
| 4:15 | N. Y. Phil.-Symph. | Sunday Vespers | centers through't world | Religious program | Religious program |
| 4:30 | Andre Kostelanetz; | Matinee of Yesterday | The Editors Speak forum | Young People's Church | Religious program |
| 4:45 | Eileen Farrell | Matinee of Yesterday | Editor Speaks; news | of the Air; speaker | Religious program |
| 5:00 | Family Hour; Gladys | John Vandercook; Leland | NBC Symphony: Dr. | 'Answering You'; Trans- | Dinner music |
| 5:15 | Swarthout; Deems | Stowe, news analysis | Frank Black, conductor | Atlantic Forum | Dinner music; Sports |
| 5:30 | Taylor; chorus; or. | Pan-Americana | NBC Symphony: Dr. | "Thanks to America"; | 'Sunday Swing Time' |
| 5:45 | "Dear John"; sk. | Pan-Americana | Frank Black, conductor | Ted Cole, Bobby Norris | 'Sunday Swing Time' |
| 6:00 | Theater: Ruth Hus- | News; "Here's to Ro- | Religious program | Mystery dramatization | Tremont Temple Church |
| 6:15 | sey: 'Son of Navy' | mance"; Boekman's Or. | Religious program | Mystery dramatization | Services: speaker |
| 6:30 | America in the Air. | Terry O'Toole, songs | The Great Gildersleeve's | Upton Close, comments | Religious drama |
| 6:45 | America in the Air. | Terry O'Toole; talk | dr. with Harold Peary. | Baseball news | Religious drama |
| 7:00 | 'Jerry Lester,' vari- | News commentator | 'Those We Love': drama | Studio speaker | Pan Americana |
| 7:15 | ety show; B. Burke | Sportacast; newscast | 'Those We Love': drama | Studio speaker | Irish Music |
| 7:30 | "We, the People"; | "Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly | Bandwagon: Freddy Mar- | News Service | Central Baptist Church |
| 7:45 | Milo Boulton, m. c. | m. c. | tin's Orch.; news | Concert Album | Services |
| 8:00 | "Calling America"; | Roy Porter, news; Int. | Paul Whiteman's Orch. | 'The Adventures of Bull- | Central Baptist Church |
| 8:15 | Bob Trout, m. c. | Concert Strings | Dinah Shore; guests | dog Drummond'; drama | Services |
| 8:30 | "Crime Doctor"; | Inner Sanctum: myster | "One Man's Family" | Music in Variety | Selections from Strauss' |
| 8:45 | drama; news | dramatic sketch | "One Man's Family" | Gabriel Heatter, news | "Der Rosenkavalier" |
| 9:00 | Radio Reader's Di- | Three Nevs Comm'nt'r's | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | Old - Fashioned Revival | Old - Fashioned Revival |
| 9:15 | gest: drama; music | Chamber Music Society | Round"; musicale | Hour: speaker | Hour |
| 9:30 | James Melton; Joan | of Lower Basin Street. | American Album of Fa- | Old - Fashioned Revival | Old - Fashioned Revival |
| 9:45 | Roberts; choir; or. | Hollywood Reporter | milliar Music | Hour: speaker | Hour |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | P. B. Hughes, comments | News Service |
| 10:15 | It"; quiz program | J. Anthony, director | Orch.; chorus; soloists. | Song Spinners; quartet | Cole Porter's Music |
| 10:30 | William L. Shirer. | "Good Will Hour"; John | Bob Crosby & Co.; Les | John Stanley, comments | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 10:45 | News | J. Anthony, director | Tremayne; guest soloist | Across the Footlights | Al Donahue's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News; news analysis | News Highlights | News service | News Service | Earl Hines' Orchestra. |
| 11:15 | "Home Front"; Sol- | Symphony of Melody | "Behind the Headlines" | Tommy Reynolds' Orch. | Johnny Long's Orch. |
| 11:30 | diers of Press: Mas- | Symphony of Melody | "The Pacific Story": | Stars and Stripes in | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | ter Works of Music | Swing Shift Music; news | "Monsoon Asia": drama | Britain: variety show | Day's End; News |

### Monday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 | "What's the Date?" | Breakfast Music: Inter. | "Road of Life"; sketch. | Stanley Dixon, news | Kick-Conga! |
| 11:15 | "Second Husband". | Breakfast Music: Inter. | "Vic and Sade"; sketch. | N. E. Cupboard | Music for You |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons". | News comments | "Snow Village"; sketch. | Launching Hornet; Hap- | Words and Music |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Varieties Revue | "David Harum"; sketch. | py Joe & Ralph; I. Wolct | News service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum. | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; sketch | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Organ music | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | Farm and Home Hour; | Marjorie Mills, women's | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Victory Gardens | program | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | 'Baukhage Talk's; news | "You're Tellin' Us" | News service | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins"; sk. | Edward MacHugh, hymns | "You're Tellin' Us" | Hank Lawson's Music | Concert Melodies |
| 1:30 | "Vic and Sade"; sk. | "Home Topics"; music | "Mary Foster"; sketch | Musical Roundup | Curtain Time: Margaret |
| 1:45 | 'The Goldbergs'; sk. | Fisherman's Pgm.; news | News service | Cedric Foster, news | Lewis, songs |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Thelma Jergueson, songs. | 'The Guiding Light'; sk. | News; Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Quiz |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef, food | "Lonely Women"; sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Quiz |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | Ladies, Be Seated | 'Light of the World'; sk. | Sports comments | Musical Novelties |
| 2:45 | 'Pepper Young'; sk. | Ladies, Be Seated | Hymns of All Churches | Across the Footlights | News Service |
| 3:00 | Across the Caribbean | Morton, Downey, songs. | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | Arthur Gaeth, news. | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 | News service | Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Telegraphic reports: St. | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 | Johnny Gart, trio | Jewish Philanthropies: | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Louis Cardinals-Pitts- | Gene Autry and the |
| 3:45 | Doris Tirrell, organ | orchestra; speaker | "Right to Happiness"; | burgh Pirates baseball | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 | Your Home Front | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch. | game | Count Basie's Orch. |
| 4:15 | Reporter; news | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch. | Telegraphic reports: St. | The Merry Macs |
| 4:30 | Life to the Front | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Louis Cardinals-Pitts- | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Garden Almanac | "The Sea Hound"; sk. | "Widder Brown"; sketch | burgh Pirates baseball | Lawrence Welk's Orch. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies, | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries" | game | Fats Waller's Orch. |
| 5:15 | Evelyn Howe, m. c. | Musical Poll of Hits | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | Chick Carter: sketch | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 | American Women | "Riding the Range" | 'Front Page Farrell'; sk. | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Terry and Pirates | News; Sports Reporter. | News service | Sports program |
| 6:15 | Musical program | News Highlights | Kay Ivers; Melodeers | Press Roundup; sports | Moment Musicale |
| 6:30 | Hollyw'd Snapshots | Bing Crosby Recordings. | Music; Herb Lewis, songs | News From Abroad | Sports; Musical Interlude |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 B. Trout | Stars in Revue | Lowell Thomas, news | Sports; music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "I Love a Mystery" | Sports; music | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Three Sisters | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W. Vandercook, news. | Ted Cole; Bobby Norris. | Richard Salinger; news. |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; sketch. | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Fighting Fronts" | 'Army Air Forces'; series | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie"; sketch. | western dramatization | John Barry, comments | 'Army Air Forces'; series | Clement Morton, talk. |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Earl Godwin, news | Cavalcade of America. | "Sizing Up the News" | Connee Boswell, songs. |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop"; quiz. | 'Lum 'n' Abner' | "Dear Funny Face" | "Impact"; Leo Cherne | Ed Barry's Band |
| 8:30 | "Can You Top This?"; | "Adventures of Nero | Richard Crooks; Alfred | "The Better Half"; quiz | "Essays in Drama" |
| 8:45 | music; Cecil Brown | Wolfe"; mystery drama | Wallenstein's Orchestra | show; Tom Slater, m. c. | "Essays in Drama" |
| 9:00 | "Romance"; drama; | U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm | Jascha Heifetz, violinist; | Gabriel Heatter, news. | Classical Album: Violin |
| 9:15 | "Mrs. Meanlight" | U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm | Donald Voorhees' Orch. | News service | Concerto by Prokofieff |
| 9:30 | Broadway Bandbox: | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | "Return of Nick Car- | Classical Album: Violin |
| 9:45 | Frank Sinatra | Dance orchestra; sports | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | ter"; drama | Concerto by Prokofieff |
| 10:00 | Guild: "Noon Is | Raymond Gram Swing | Percy Faith's Orch.; J. | Raymond Clapper, news | News service |
| 10:15 | Dawn" | "Valse Time" | Anteier; L. Schmidt | Sonny Kendis' Orch. | Voice of the Underground |
| 10:30 | Ogden Nash; Guy | "Silver Nocturne"; music | Vpeation Serenade; W. | Paul Schubert, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | Lombardo's Orch. | "Silver Nocturne"; news | Fullerton, cond.; soloist | Musical Roundup | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; World War II | Newscast | News; baseball scores | News service | Tommy Tucker's Orch. |
| 11:15 | News; Wm. Shirer | Harry Green's Orchestra | Richard Harkness, news. | Sidney Walton, Ind.; speaker | Louis Armstrong's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Rideout; Master | Fishermen's Program | NBC Concert Orchestra. | John Reed Kennedy; British | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Works of Music | Swing Shift Music; news | NBC Concert Orchestra. | news reports | Day's End; news |

# Sisters From India Students at Wellesley

Women's Activities

Chandralekha and Nayantara Pandit from India, nieces of Jawaharlal Nehru, are at Wellesley College this week because Madame Chiang Kai-shek "just adores Wellesley and wants everyone to come here." And the college is just what they expected "only nicer."

The two girls, the elder of whom is the first recipient of the Mayling Soong scholarship, met Madame Chiang in India. Chandralekha, incidentally, knew nothing of having received the scholarship until she opened a New York newspaper one morning shortly after the arrival of the two young women from Los Angeles. The girls came across the Pacific on an American Navy transport in the spring and have been the guests of Mrs. John Gunther at Pinaganset, Long Island for nearly two months.

Chandralekha, who thinks it would be rather fun to rush around and be a newspaperwoman when she returns to India, did most of the talking when she and her sister met the Boston press at the College yesterday afternoon. She says she won't have much competition from other Indian women if she decides to follow the newspaper profession because few women as yet are well enough educated and those who are "don't feel like rushing around. They would rather be social workers or just housewives."

As a junior at Wellesley she will specialize in political science, while Nayantara, who is entering the freshman class, is planning to major in sociology with a view to carrying on social work when she returns to India. Both attended the Woodstock High School in their native Allahabad, and Chandralekha began her political studies at Lucknow College, one of the educational institutions run by the Presbyterian Mission Board.

Since they arrived in the United States they have had the good news that their mother has been released from prison. For seven months Chandralekha was imprisoned with her, arrested, she explained, without trial and detained without any specific charges having been brought against her. She was suddenly released without any explanation about a month before she left for the United States.

Mrs. Vijaya Pandit, sister of the Indian Nationalist leader, Nehru, was President of the All India Women's Conference in 1942 and for two years held the portfolio of local self-government and health in the United Provinces under the Congress Party. First woman to occupy a Cabinet post in India, she was imprisoned with other Indian Nationalists last August. The young women's father, like their famous uncle, began his career as a barrister but is now a political worker, they said.

Nayantara has a room in Dower House and her sister in Stone Hall. Both are "in raptures" over the swimming pool and they suppose they will ride bicycles. "Everyone else does." They expect to wear their native dress most of the time except for sports. Both had on hand-spun, hand-woven, hand-printed saris of silk such as neither they nor Americans can get for the "duration." Chandralekha explained that all their clothes are made of native hand-woven cloth in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's idea of patronizing home industry.

Nayantara admitted great surprise at hearing the Navy was to enter Wellesley, too, this coming fall. "Everyone always told us how conservative Wellesley was about letting men in."

# Boston to Join Drive for Clothes For the Russians

A one-day drive to collect clothing for the people of Russia will be held Sept. 13 throughout the United States, and Boston will co-operate through the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., it was announced yesterday.

Only detail of the drive so far certain is that City trucks will collect clothing from every ward in Boston on that day, beginning at 10 a. m. Bostonians are asked to begin now to collect all the warm clothing they can spare, and prepare to have it on the curbstone early on the morning of Monday, Sept. 13

# State Head of Agriculture Esteemed as Dirt Farmer

**A State House Profile**

By John Bond
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

This is the story of a man whose hobby is trying to find time to have a hobby.

Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, is one of the busiest men in the State service these days. If you wonder what keeps him busy just try operating a 300-acre farm while holding down the job of Commissioner of Agriculture.

In normal times that would be enough to keep a couple of men occupied but with the added demands on the office of Commissioner caused by the war, Mr. Webster is nearly as busy as the proverbial "cat on a tin roof."

In addition to being one of the busiest men under the once golden dome of the State House, Lou Webster is one of the friendliest. Farmers from the Cape Cod cranberry bogs to the Berkshires know the Commissioner and many of them call him by his first name.

Farmers respect Mr. Webster because, unlike some Commissioners in the past, he can talk to them in their own language. Having spent 40 years on the same Blackstone farm on which he was born, the Commissioner doesn't have any trouble in getting the farmers' point of view.

It has been noticeable, also, at interstate food conferences during the past war months that governors and neighboring commissioners look to the Massachusetts Commissioner for sound counsel and advice.

Down through the Blackstone Valley region Mr. Webster is known as one of the first citizens. He represented the towns of Blackstone, Mendon, Hopedale, and Whitinsville for two terms in the State Legislature from 1928 to 1931. In 1932 he was defeated in a three-cornered contest for the State Senate.

There are only about 300 registered Republicans in the Commissioner's hometown, according to Mr. Webster.

**Louis A. Webster**
Acting Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, who operates a 300-acre farm in addition to the duties of his State position.

### His Day Begins Early

Mr. Webster's day begins between 5:30 and 6 o'clock. After a hearty farm breakfast he usually finds time for a few chores and a conference with the hired man or young son Bill about the day's work. Although only 13, Bill can do a man-size job around the farm. Daughter Joyce, two years older than Bill, also helps with the work.

The Commissioner commutes to Boston by train, getting the 7:25 from Blackstone. The stationman and train crew call him Louis as do many of the passengers who get on along the way.

Even on the train Mr. Webster follows a regular schedule. As far as Walpole he reads his morning paper, watching out particularly for items having to do with food, the farmer, and agriculture. From Walpole to South Station he writes for his radio programs of which there are several a week.

On the return 6:05 trains the Commissioner scans the headlines out to Back Bay, naps to Norwood or Walpole and reads the paper the rest of the way. Sometimes, when the pace has been very fast, he naps all the way to Blackstone where the conductor awakens him. One night there was a new conductor on the job and when Mr. Webster woke up the train had passed Blackstone and was stopping at East Douglas.

During the height of the farm season the Commissioner frequently doesn't sit down to his evening dinner until 8:30 or 9 o'clock, a situation which his charming wife takes as no more than is expected of a farm wife whose husband is Commissioner of Agriculture. The evening hours of daylight are valuable to the Commissioner who is no "gentleman farmer" but knows how to get out and dig.

Then after dinner there is bookkeeping to do, instructions for the help, and, if time permits, some reading in farm journals just to keep abreast of the times.

### Farm Long in Family

Commissioner Webster's farm has been in the family since purchased by his maternal grandfather in 1873. The principal crop is apples and at present there are 1,400 well-pruned trees, most of them MacIntosh.

Mr. Webster graduated from the local schools and the State College at Amherst where he majored in pomology—the science of fruit growing.

Returning to Blackstone after his graduation in 1914, he entered into the community life, joined the Grange and the local Masonic lodge.

In 1939 he entered the State Department of Agriculture as Director of the Division of Markets. The appointment was made by the then Commissioner of Agriculture, William Casey. Three years later, when Commissioner Mark Galusha entered the military service, Louis Webster was named Acting Commissioner, the title which he now actually holds.

Commissioner Webster has been particularly gratified by the Victory Garden program which he feels has taught lessons more valuable even than the estimated 52,000 tons of food raised in this state by V-gardeners.

"A lot of folks who never had a garden before," the Commissioner said the other day, "have learned that it takes real time and effort to produce successfully. I think we all will have a keener appreciation of the value of our crops and of the farmer who raises them.

"Another lesson we have learned," he continued, "is that in times of stress we can retreat to the land and use our labor profitably."

### Expects Realty Boom

The Commissioner expects a boom in rural real estate after the war when lifting of gasoline restrictions makes the country more accessible. Many persons, he believes, who have been introduced to farming for the first time will want to have a "little plot in the country."

Years of hard work on the soil have not blinded Mr. Webster to the spiritual values of nature. In a little essay written for a radio broadcast he conveyed his philosophy in these words:

"We who are living on farms have a magnificent duty and opportunity of service, but victory will come all the quicker, and find us in a better position to carry on, if we catch a glimpse of lavish nature and enjoy by ourselves and with our families these natural inspirations which our Creator has provided for those who live on the good earth."

## Boston Builds Up Fish in Storage

Holdings of salt water fish in Boston cold storage plants are gradually being built up, though the totals are still substantially less than a year ago at this time. This was disclosed recently in the report of the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Market News Service.

Holdings as of Aug. 18, totaled 10,419,235 pounds, compared with 17,227,087 pounds a year ago, the report shows. The species of which there are most in the current holdings is sea herring (mostly alewives). There are 1,751,28 pounds in storage, compared with 172,999 pounds a year ago.

Haddock fillets, of which there were 4,246,344 pounds in storage a year ago are now down to 298,580 pounds. This species was the largest from a poundage viewpoint in storage a year ago.

## Check Shipyard Cars

An estimated 1900 of more than 12,000 cars checked at Fore River and Hingham shipyards were without the Federal auto use tax stamp, officials said today. The numbers of these machines are now being checked to determine if a stamp was purchased by the owner. It was indicated that no immediate prosecution of delinquents is planned, while officials admitted some pickup in the sale of stamps will likely be noted in the Boston area.

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# New Dragger Joins Fleet Of Fishers

**Log of the Port of Boston**

One of the most extensive fishing vessel conversions ever made in New England—recently completed at the East Boston pier of the General Seafoods Corporation—gave virtually a new dragger to the New England fishing fleet in the form of the newly named Wind.

The Wind—named in harmony with the nomenclature of the Forty Fathom fleet, owned and operated by General Seafoods—is now in service in the redfish branch of the commercial fisheries, operating out of Gloucester. Formerly known as the Sealshipt, the 37-year-old craft was a covered-deck oyster dredger for the Connecticut Oyster Farms, Milford, Conn., until acquired by General Seafoods. Capt. Albino Pereira was given initial command of the craft.

At East Boston the boat was stripped to the deck. A new deck house and fan-cooled pilot house were built; the fore deck was renewed and a whaleback type deck constructed; a tripod mast was installed aft, and hull sheathing placed for new gallows. To offset the relatively shallow draft of the craft, bilge keels were put on and a section added to the keel.

Fish capacity is about 140,000 pounds. The Wind measures 97.4 feet long, with a beam of 25 feet and a draft of 7.4 feet. Accommodations are provided for eight men in the fo'c's'le and four in the cabin. The main engine, placed in the craft a few years ago when the vessel was changed over to oil, is a 300-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse model. Speed of the vessel is about 10 knots.

Innovations of the Wind include an electric exhaust fan in the galley and an electric magnetic clutch control for the trawl winch. The latter is said to be the second such installation ever made in a fishing vessel, and to provide positive control with flexibility and safety. The clutch is connected with a winch of 400-fathom capacity, which is used in trawling and in hauling in the big net.

The General Seafoods recently added a new trawler—the Blow—to the Boston fleet.

* * *

Boston's General Ship and Engine Works, whose yard is on the East Boston site of Donald McKay's famed shipyard, where numbers of world-renowned clipper ships were constructed, has completed the first of six powerful towboats for the United States Maritime Commission. The first, kwown as the Moose Peak, has been put through sea trials and is to be allocated to a New York company, it is understood.

* * *

Amended Customs Regulations of 1943, effective July 1, include many changes regarding inspection and appraisal of imported merchandise. Copies of the new and bulky regulations have just been distributed to officials at the Custom House. Importers are urged to acquaint themselves with the changes so that the entry of merchandise may be expedited.

In the archives of the Naval Library at Washington are the original drawing and specifications of a work-boat called the "anchor hoy," used to carry huge anchors, and fully equipped with gear for raising and transporting these anchors to the ships needing them. For many years the anchor hoy served a most useful purpose, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America, which states that today it is a "forgotten type of ship."

* * *

Ship builders today are using zygophyllaceous genus guaiacum for stern shaft bearings. If you don't believe it ask the Shipbuilders Council of America. But if you don't want to take that trouble, don't feel at all uneasy because the long name is merely lignum-vitae, the hardest wood in the world, according to the Council. The wood, in addition to being very hard, is also very heavy—so much so that it will not float in water—and so hard that shaping it is a most difficult procedure. Yet each block is worked to a .004 inch exactness, says the Council. In a six-foot stern shaft bearing, there are 128 separate blocks—channels between the blocks permit the circulation of salt water, the only lubricant necessary, which is one of the great advantage of this type of bearing, according to the Council. Lignum-vitae comes to the United States from Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies.

* * *

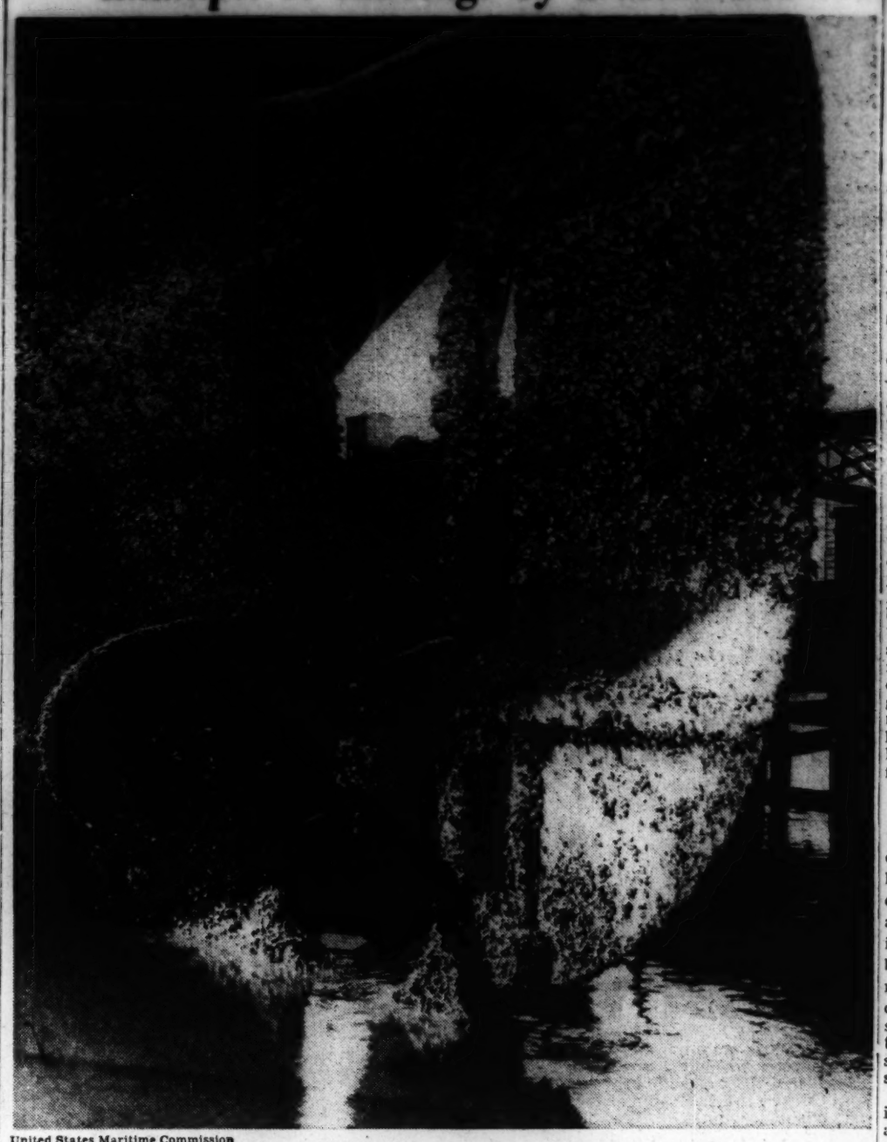
Recreational facilities are being planned for the Hotel Bostonian, recently taken over by the United Seamen's Service, as a residential club for seamen and officers of the merchant marine. John C. Gill, Port Area Executive of the USS, is searching for equipment for games, and other paraphernalia.

**Leon Stone**

## Edwin A. Boardman

Edwin A. Boardman of Boston and Marblehead, who passed on yesterday, was a yacht designer and insurance executive. He developed the Boardman Class of small yachts and assisted in the operation of many of the America's Cup boats. He sailed with T. O. M. Sopwith, last British challenger, in the Endeavor II in a series of informal races off Marblehead in 1937, following the Cup races. He had also raced yachts abroad. A native of Boston, Mr. Boardman was graduated from Harvard in 1899. He was stroke oar on the Harvard crew and continued his interest in crew affairs after he left Harvard. In his early years he devoted his time to yacht designing and wrote several books on yachts and racing.

# *Example of Sabotage by Crustaceans*



United States Maritime Commission

**Job for 'Barnacle Bill the Scraper'**

**Need of dry docking ships at frequent intervals for scraping and cleaning of the hulls is well illustrated by the hull shown. Barnacles—known as tiny marine "saboteurs"—slow down the speed of vessels, cause increased fuel consumption, and make ships hard to maneuver.**

# *Barnacles Losing Grip as Saboteurs*

For the first time in history ship repair yards are winning their age-old battle against barnacles, one of many marine crustaceans, that cling to the hulls of ships and thus slow their speed, it was disclosed today by the Shipbuilders Council of America. They are winning with specially compounded paints and modern methods, although the battle has been waged for centuries, and the "smallest of all saboteurs" is now partially under control.

Accumulations of barnacles on the hulls of ships have caused losses of millions of dollars in the past, in that they have made the ships difficult to maneuver, increased fuel consumption and have slowed down the speed.

Modern paints containing mercury discourage and almost eliminate the growth of barnacles and the ship repair industry has also developed methods of rapid and efficient removal. A 12-month growth of barnacles on a ship of 10,000 deadweight tons may average 30 tons, especially if the ship has been in service in tropical waters.

On such ships, it is necessary to put the vessel into dry dock and then bottom cleaners go to work washing the hull with fresh water applied by a hose. After the hosing, men scrape the accumulations off with three-cornered scrapers, and then scrub the hull with wire brooms. A second hosing follows and the hull is then scrubbed with ordinary brooms and is then ready for paint. Modern repair yards do the job in eight hours. Experiments with sand blasting equipment indicate that the time may be cut substantially in the future.

The barnacle is smaller than a person's thumb, has one eye and six legs. In its early stages it moves about in the sea much as if on a home-seeking tour, eventually attaching itself to a ship, a whale, a submerged rock or wood. It is a most democratic pest, attaching itself to any object floating in the sea with the single exception of seaweed. Once the barnacle settles down it remains there permanently, unless removed by other than its own action.

The barnacle is named from the barnacle goose, the Shipbuilders Council reports, for it was a firm belief of the middle ages that wild geese came from a mythical island where their eggs grew and hatched on trees. The eggs were identified with the barnacles seen on ships, it is recorded in scientific books published early in the 16th century.

In the days of the wooden ship, hulls were first made impervious to barnacles by copper sheathing. The barnacles would not or could not attach itself to copper, according to the Council. But when iron hulls were introduced—followed by steel hulls—the barnacle problem began all over again. Copper sheathing was not suitable for the iron or steel hulls because it "set up galvanic action when attached to iron or steel and corrosion resulted."

Shipbuilders turned to paint with which to fight both corrosion and the barnacle. Tests and extensive experience indicate that paints containing cuprous oxide and mercuric oxide are the most effective agents in preventing the fouling of ships' hulls.

Then came the war and the difficulty of obtaining gum shellac, an integral part of most anti-fouling paints. But the Navy had apparently led the way, for it abandoned gum shellac years ago in favor of a coal tar rosin type of paint, constantly being subjected to research and improvement.

Yet the barnacle is still considered a real enemy by the shipbuilding fraternity. The ancient foe is today controlled.

## New Organization of Mothers Awaits Approval by Congress

A new mothers' organization—the United War Mothers of America—is awaiting the approval of Congress to obtain the national charter needed for the formation of chapters throughout the country. Founded this spring by Mrs. Margaret Hansen of Medford, Mass., it already has a State charter and over 100 members.

Medford Chapter No. 1, with Mrs. Hansen as president, is planning to initiate 100 new members at the first meeting in September. Malden Chapter No. 2 was installed by the State officers on July 17, and Natick, Worcester, and Everett are preparing to form chapters soon.

This new organization is necessary, according to Mrs. Hansen, because certain restrictions in the national charter of the organization formed by mothers of World War I bar mothers of children in this second conflict from membership.

The aim of the World War II mothers is to comfort, aid, and assist all service men and women and those dependent upon them. According to their constitution, it will be the duty of the members to visit hospitals and homes where the sick and wounded may be confined. The organization also aims to promote patriotism.

Officers in State and Medford Chapter No. 1 include: Mrs. Hansen, President; Mrs. Carrie B. Groves, First Vice-President; Mrs. Edna Higgins, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Rose Knowles, Treasurer; Mrs. Carrie M. Campbell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Cathie Watson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Annie Crowley, Chaplain; Mrs. Almeda Lee, Conductor; Mrs. Rose Byington, Guard.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
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Fashion Authority

# Harvesting for Storage Well Worth the Efforts

**Your Victory Garden**

*By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Harvesting vegetables for storage is done with the late-ripening crops. It is not a complicated process and well worth the effort, for storing a portion of the produce, when added to canning, extends the period of usefulness of the garden plot far into the winter.

In this column on Aug. 7, we explained three forms of storage—an insulated room in the cellar, and bank and barrel storage outdoors. Harvesting for these places is a matter of choosing firm specimens and knowing how to handle each group of vegetables.

Dried shell beans, lima beans or peas will keep indefinitely in a cold dry place, 30-32 degrees. They may be harvested as ripened, spread to dry thoroughly, and put into bags to hang, or into glass jars. Onions should be harvested before the autumn rains, and dried thoroughly with 2 to 4 inches of stem left on. Store them on open racks or shallow crates in a cold dry place not more than 55 degrees. They particularly need dryness and ventilation, and should keep about five months. The insulated storage cellar is a good place for them.

### Cabbages Keep Five Months

Cabbages for storage should be firm, round heads. Because of the odor they should not be in the house cellar. For bank storage outdoors leave the heads untrimmed and the roots on. At 34-48 degrees in humidity such as that of the bank storage they should keep five months. If they are stored in a cellar under a garage or similar spot, rough trim the heads and take off the roots. The temperature should be the same as for bank storage and the humidity high.

Dig beets, carrots, winter radishes, turnips and rutabaga as late as possible. Specimens about medium size are good for storing. Be sure they are firm and without blemish. Remove all but two inches of the tops. They need high humidity, medium ventilation, and a temperature 32-40 degrees, and will keep from four to six months if kept in demp (but not wet) sand, spagnum or peat moss.

Salsify and parsnips may be stored this way also, but they are better if exposed to colder weather. Dig them in November or early December as needed, then for January to March supplies cover the ground with a mulch to postpone freezing and dig about Christmas time. If you have enough, you might like to leave some in the ground all winter, as freezing improves the flavor. When you dig them in early spring you will find them delicious.

Chinese cabbage will withstand heavy frost, and therefore can be left in the garden until about Nov. 1. Hang it up or spread it on shelves in the basement if it can be kept there in a condition of high humidity at a temperature between 32-40 degrees. It should keep three or four months.

### Pumpkins-Squash Take Care

Harvesting pumpkins and winter squash for storing must be done with great care. They must be handled as carefully as eggs to avoid bruising even ever so slightly. Cut before frost, leaving several inches of stem. Cure for two or three weeks at a high temperature (80-90 degrees) until hardened. Some gardeners after cutting, put them into a straw-lined wheelbarrow and spread them on a straw-covered slope facing south. When frost threatens they cover with burlap or sailcloth. When they are hardened, store them in an attic, barn or garage in a dry place where they will not freeze. A temperature of 50 degrees is ideal. They should not touch one another. They ought to keep under these conditions until midwinter or even later.

Tomatoes can be kept for a month or so beyond frost if the green ones, light and dark, are picked before frost damage, wrapped individually and placed on shelves or in boxes in a basement or garage and kept at around 50-55 degrees with medium humidity. Oregon workers say that if a few ripe apples and pears are stored with partly ripened tomatoes in sealed boxes at 68 to 72 degrees, the tomatoes will ripen, but we haven't tried it. The old-fashioned method of bringing out a few to ripen on a sunny winter windowsill is the familiar way.

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# British Bombs Rock Nuremberg

Continued from Page 1

—with Mosquito attacks on the Ruhr, fighter and intruder sweeps against railways and Axis airfields in France and the Low Countries. Thirty-three British bombers were lost.

The Nazi-controlled Vichy Radio reported the RAF was over Northern France again, but there was no confirmation of this.

The Nuremberg attack was the RAF's second major assault of the week, Berlin having been blasted on a colossal scale on Aug. 23.

Shortly before the British formations swept out, United States Eighth Air Force flying fortresses, Marauders, and fighters returned from large-scale attacks against Axis airfields in France. Sixteen enemy fighters were reported destroyed in this daylight foray.

Nuremberg has been raided seven times previously, the last on Aug. 10.

The city, in addition to being a railway junction, is one of the most important strategic points in Germany's electrical supply system and an industrial center whose factories produce Diesel engines for submarines and tanks.

## South Pacific:

### Japanese Flee Bairoko Harbor

All Japanese resistance has ceased on New Georgia in the central Solomons, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific.

The bitterly contested campaign there ended Aug. 26 when American troops pushing up from the captured Munda airfield 12 miles to the south occupied Bairoko Harbor. Apparently the remnants of the Japanese garrison, which had held out there since Munda fell Aug. 5, succeeded in fleeing by night in barges across the Kula Gulf to the enemy's base of Vila on Kolombangara.

Vila's garrison also is imperiled, not only by New Georgia's complete conquest but also by the recent surprise occupation by American troops of Vella Lavella Island above Kolombangara.

In the final occupation of Bairoko; large stores, including much food and some vehicles, were seized. There were no reports of Japanese prisoners. The Bairoko defenses had been crumbling the past few days after the Americans succeeded in bringing up artillery.

The fall of New Georgia occurred near the end of the second month of the Pacific offensive which opened June 30 with seizure of Rendova Island from which the Americans immediately started shelling Munda.

The communiqué also disclosed that elements of the United States forces have occupied small islands off Munda in the vicinity of Baanga. Until a few days ago, the Japanese were shelling the airfield from Baanga Island.

In northeastern New Guinea, where the fall of the Salamaua airdrome appears imminent, American and Australian troops are infiltrating Japanese positions from the west and some have made contact with the enemy at the southwestern end of the field. A number of enemy pill boxes have been eliminated.

### Six British Vessels Lost in Sicily Attack

*By the Associated Press*

London, Aug. 28

The British Admiralty announced today that British naval losses in the Sicilian campaign were 2 submarines, 3 motor torpedo boats, and 1 motor gunboat. The submarines were the Saracen and the Parthian.

"These were the only losses of His Majesty's ships during the whole of the Sicilian operations," the communiqué said.

## Russia:

### Sevsk Captured In New Advance

The Russian Army has struck west in a new sector and, overwhelmed German defenses at Sevsk, midway between and west of Orel and Belgorod, a communiqué from Moscow announced.

The new advances place the Russians almost 500 miles from Stalingrad, where last winter's far-reaching drive began, and has carried them to a point more than half way from Stalingrad to the Polish border.

In capturing Sevsk, the war bulletin said, the Russians wiped out more than 5,000 Germans and took 700 more prisoners. Soviet artillery, tanks, and airplanes all massed in a gigantic attack.

The Sevsk attack, which is part of the general Russian program to push the Nazis back to the Dnieper River, their main line of defense, apparently is aimed toward cutting the Kiev-Bryansk railroad in the vicinity of Zernovo or Makovo just inside the northern boundary of the Ukraine. Zernovo is 20 miles to the northwest and Makkovo 30 miles to the southwest of Sevsk.

From this point the column could continue westward, swing to the north to the support of other Soviet divisions nearing Bryansk from the east or swing south toward Kiev.

On the Kharkov front, 130 miles south of Sevsk, Russian units captured the town of Kotelvo, 33 miles from the German base of Poltava, the communiqué said.

It was here that the Soviet forces had passed the half-way point to the Polish border.

## China:

### American Planes Hit Canton-Hong Kong

Heavy and medium bombers of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's United States Air Force carried out two raids on the Canton and Hong Kong area Aug. 26, damaging installations at the Tien Ho airdrome, near Canton and scoring hits in the dock area and on shipping at Hong Kong.

Two enemy vessels and a number of strategic plants at Kowloon, in the Hong Kong area, were hit.

All the United States planes returned safely, according to the Headquarters communiqué of the 14th United States Air Force in China.

## Italy:

### Fortresses Blast Yards at Sulmona

United States Flying Fortresses blasted the important railroad yards at Sulmona, nearly 100 miles east of Rome, for the first time Aug. 27, while B-25 Mitchell bombers pounded congested freight yards and locomotive works at Benevento, near Naples, it was announced by Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

At the same time, American B-26 Marauders bombed the rail yards at Caserta, also in Naples vicinity, and light and medium bombers including A-36 fighter bombers attacked targets at Catanzaro, Sibari, Cetraro and Paola.

One bombing squadron sent 16 Nazi planes crashing to the ground out of a total of 40 to 50 fighters which sought to turn back the bombers and their P-38 escort.

Almost two dozen fighters also pounced on the Fortresses which likewise were escorted by Lightnings.

In the Caserta attack, 35 to 45 fighters came up to intercept the Marauders but they were driven off by Lightnings.

The day's operations also included attacks by fighter-bombers on gun positions near Reggio Calabria from which the enemy has been shelling the Messina area of Sicily, and RAF Wellingtons followed up at night by pounding the freight yards at Salerno.

All the day and night operations cost the Allies nine planes.

The Fortresses concentrated their attack on Sulmona, vital link in Italy's east coast rail line extending down to the heel and toe. In 12 minutes they dropped many tons of high explosives on the freight yards, munition stores, locomotive sheds, repair shops, warehouses, railway cars, and the station.

The Wellingtons unloaded two-ton block busters on Salerno railroad yards and shops at that strategic point on the line from Naples to Reggio Calabria. Crewmen reported "excellent concentration" of explosives on the target.

# Drums Herald Survivors' Trek

A JUNGLE VILLAGE IN INDIA, Aug. 22. Delayed (AP)—Throbbing native drums broadcast through monsoon-drenched jungles today that 18 American survivors of the crash of a United States transport plane were making the long journey back to civilization.

[Word reached the United States that the party had arrived at a town in India.]

Moving slowly toward this outpost in single file procession were Eric Sevareid, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent; John Davies, Jr., Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in Chungking; William L. Stanton of the United States Office of Economic Warfare; 15 United States Army officers and enlisted men. With them are three Air Transport Command Army men who parachuted to the party with supplies and one American member of a ground rescue party.

Several days back along the trail, the body of co-pilot Charles William Felix of Compton, Calif., only man killed in the plane crash, lay buried beside the tiny village where the party gathered after bailing out when their plane developed motor trouble Aug. 2 and was unable to return to its base.

The co-pilot was killed, it was believed, when his parachute caught on the tail of the plane and carried him to the ground.

All of the passengers and the rest of the crew landed safely.

While the passengers were bailing out, the pilot gave the position of the plane. Forty minutes later an Air Transport Command plane took off and 80 minutes later found the party on the ground.

A second rescue plane brought Col. Don Flickinger, flight surgeon, of Long Beach, Calif., and two enlisted men who jumped with supplies.

Tenth United States Army Air Force authorities took charge of organizing a ground rescue party, headed by a British political agent, which took many days to reach the survivors.

The rescue party blazed a trail through the virgin jungles and is now returning along the trail they marked when they pioneered into the wildest of mountains, climbing 6,000 feet.

### *Officer On Vacation In Locomotive Cab*

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Col. George H. Hafer started a cross-continental vacation trip today—in the cab of a railroad locomotive. He thinks it's more fun that way.

The officer, an aide to the Pennsylvania State Director of Selective Service, said he planned to ride up front to Pittsburgh, transfer to a sleeper until the train reaches Chicago, and then go back to the cab for most of the rest of the trip to Seattle, Wash., using Pullmans at night.

Lieut. Col. Hafer has made seven such vacation trips since 1935. What he likes best, he says, is to fire the engine, but he couldn't undertake that job this time. The locomotive has an automatic stoker.

### Ecuador Prohibits Edible Oil Exports

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Ecuador has prohibited exportation of edible oils and mixtures of preperations containing cottonseed oil, reports the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The Government in Quito is said to have reserved the right to acquire at current prices the amount of oil that it deems indispensable to the public necessity. Only the 18 oil factories in operation during 1942 will be permitted to process oils. Allotment of crude cottonseed oil from the 1943-44 crop for specified consumption has been fixed by the Government.

### Farm Debt Near 7 Billion

The total farm mortgage debt in America last year was estimated at $6,750,000,000.


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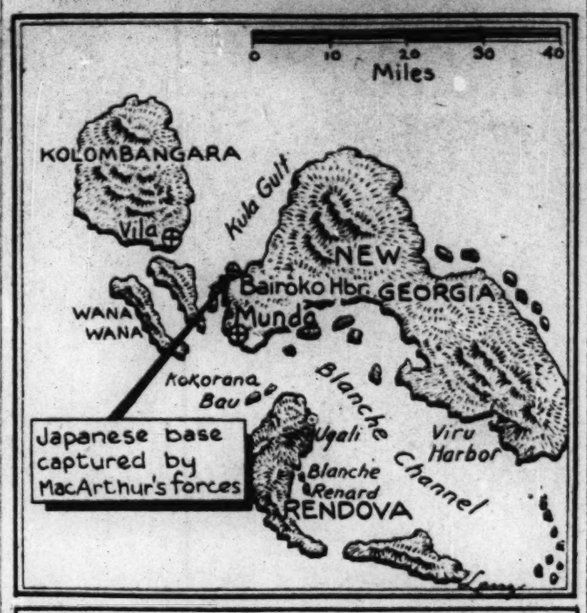
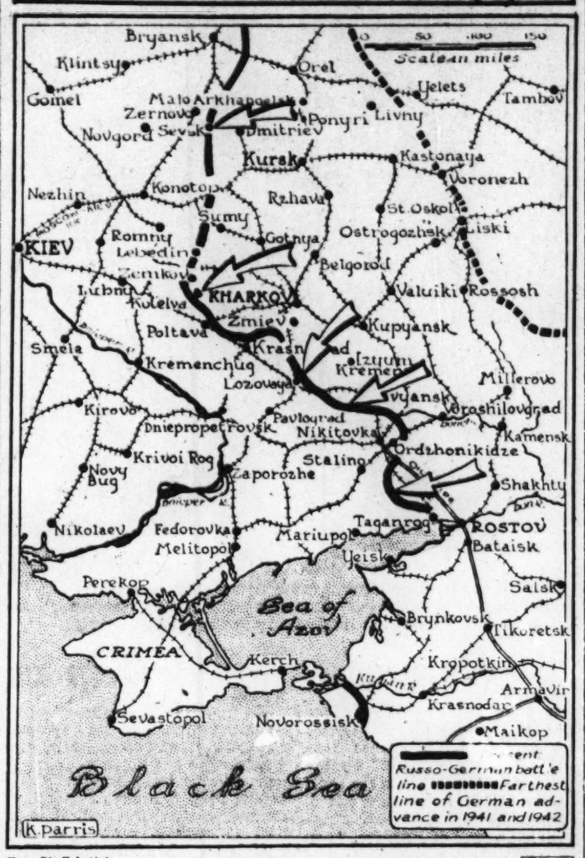
# *Allies Gain on Two Fronts*




By a Staff Artist

**Strategy in Russia and Pacific**

**Upper: The latest achievement of General MacArthur's forces disposes of Bairoko, last of the Japanese bases on the large New Georgia Island in the Solomons. There still remains a Japanese base at Vila on Kolombangara, across the Kula Gulf. Lower: The latest new Russian advance is indicated by the topmost of the arrows, which give the main points of pressure against the Nazi line.**

# Marines in Jungle Drive Take Bairoko in New Georgia

Continued from Page 1

the Enogai inlet, the attackers on the fiftieth day reached a knoll overlooking their objective. They deployed along a line extending across the peninsula, cutting off the garrison.

Anchoring on the left flank on the south shore they began the age-old tactics of "swinging the door shut," sweeping around counter-clockwise and pinning the defenders against the left flank pivot.

The fighting was marked by many hand encounters. Four naval shore guns of heavy caliber were captured intact without the attackers having fired a single round.

It was a brilliant success in which superior Marine jungle fighters overwhelmed the opposition in their usual daring style

**Attacked in Early Dawn**

Daily hereafter Allied planes dive bombed and strafed Bairoko, shaking the ground under foot, so close was the target.

Then, partially rested, but with energy considerably sapped by battle casualties, by a fortnight on spam and field rations, and by many sleepless nights, the Marines set out on July 20 for an attack on Bairoko from the rear.

Sneaking out in the early dawn, the attackers ran into an intense and sustained barrage of fire from Japanese heavy machine-guns and by light machine-guns and snipers. Disregarding heavy fire and personal safety, the Marines charged time and again with bayonets, grenades and dynamite blocks

**Under Heavy Fire**

Led by Col. Sam Griffith, whose Marine raiders stormed and captured Tulagi last year, and by Col. "Mickey" Curran, whose raiders dramatically captured Viru Harbor, the attackers managed to reach a point 200 yards from shore before running into the Japanese main batteries.

The mortar fire was too much for the light automatic weapons which the Marines carry over trails and the attackers were forced slowly to withdraw. The enemy had apparently mapped out his own bivouac area target grids against just such a breakthrough.

The return to Enogai with hundreds of litter cases and walking wounded was a minor epic of individual courage and heroism. Inching their way along the coast in short hops and setting up a hurried perimeter of defenses to stand off numerous attacks by marauding Japanese bands the entire force managed to reach Enogai, thus avoiding what was expected to be the loss of all the wounded.

Sitting down again to wait reinforcements the Marines concentrated on containing Bairoko as best they could, meanwhile whittling away with patrols.

A road block has been set up across the trail leading to Munda to bar supplies and evacuation. This unit, unable to pack food and ammunition over the jungle, was kept supplied by planes which dropped parachute bundles.

Thus fenced in, the Japanese defenders of Bairoko were able to hold out to the end. Their mission—to prevent landings along the northwest coast of New Georgia—was no more successful than similar missions at Viru and Wickham.

The problem supply for this large force—isolated and virtually in the middle of enemy territory—was one of the masterpieces of amphibious supply which made the New Georgia campaign possible.

It was accomplished by small craft which made the long daring run at night up the coast of New Georgia, sneaked into Kula Gulf, dodging frequently spotted submarines and enemy bombers, and in the dead of night unloaded the cargo in record time, and then crept quietly out before dawn.

If they were unable to return the same night, the boat lay hidden close to shore.

### Mrs. Roosevelt Sees World Group

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a press conference today that some type of postwar organization would obviously develop out of the present co-operation between the United Nations, but what form it would take she was not prepared to say.

"The world is growing to think in terms of a better world for all its people," she said, "and unless a great many people are going to have a better standard of living, there will be no markets to absorb the increased production which will have taken place."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who arrived here from Auckland today on her tour of United States Army camps and Red Cross centers, was greeted at the railroad station by Prime Minister Peter Fraser and Cabinet members. During her stay here she will be the guest of Gov. General Sir Cyril Newall. Cheering crowds lined the streets as she rode to Government House.

Wearing the uniform of the American Red Cross, Mrs. Roosevelt said she planned to visit as many camps in New Zealand as possible and later would make a study of war work being done by New Zealand women.

# Alert Turkey Expects Allied Victory

**By Dr. Kurd Albu**
*Formerly Legal Counselor to the Turkish Government; Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Reports from Turkey indicate that for the time being a definite change in its attitude cannot be expected. Turkey seems intent on keeping its alert watchfulness as long as possible, at least up to the time when important events in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean Sea will loom into evidence.

According to London sources, only the forthcoming invasion of Greece, the Dodecanese, and Southern Europe as well as certain successes of the Allies may induce Turkey to play its hand, thus considerably shortening the war.

Recent speeches of President Inonu and press reports corroborate Turkey's willingness to preserve peace, but the growing strength of the United Nations is evidently bound to affect the reluctance of Turkey's leading statesmen.

Peace feelers, made in Ankara by Nazi satellites, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and even Italy, have convinced Turkish diplomatic circles of the inevitability of an Axis defeat. Bulgaria, formerly defying all Turkish attempts to unite the Balkan countries in a strong Balkan bloc, thus securing mutual security, recently applied in Ankara for entrance into a Balkan federation.

Rumania, formerly allied with Turkey, is striving to get rid of its Nazi partners and to obtain Turkish assistance. But Ankara, now a listening post for all reports concerning the European situation, is aware of the fact that only "unconditional surrender can save the satellites from complete destruction. These trial balloons are in Ankara considered only as a futile effort to escape the responsibilities for entering the war and for the atrocities committed in Yugoslavia and Greece.

**Turkey and Russia**

A recent debate in the Turkish Grand National Assembly has frustrated all moves of the German envoy, Franz von Papen, and his propaganda-staff to sow new distrust between Turkey and Russia. The Nazis again accused the Russians of striving for domination of the Dardanelles and the Turks of spreading Pan-Turanian propaganda among people of Turkish origin in the Caucasus and Russian Turkestan.

All these attempts to poison again the recently restored Turko-Russian friendship were nipped in the bud by a speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencioğlu, in the Grand National Assembly. Mr. Menemencioğlu defined Turkish nationalism as adapted exclusively to persons bound by common language, culture, and ideals, living within the border of the Turkish Republic. He refused every fostering of imperialistic designs outside Turkish soil. "There exist," as the Minister explained for Turkish stock living outside Turkey only sentimental feelings, not going beyond wishes for happiness and prosperity of these peoples."

According to this statement, only the principals of the late Kemal Ataturk are prevailing, not to look for an expansion of territories or propagation of Kemalistic ideas outside Turkish boundaries.

Regarding to the imminent Allied attack on the Dodecanese there may arise the very important problem if this statement applies to the Dodecanese and some Greek islands on the west coast of Anatolia.

**Disposition of Islands**

The Dodecanese, with 100,000 mostly Greek-speaking inhabitants, were, up to 1912, a part of the old Ottoman Empire. They were under violation of international agreements seized by the Italians.

In the treaties of July 29, 1919, and Aug. 10, 1920, and in a secret protocol signed by the former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tittoni and the Greek Prime Minister Venizelos, Italy pledged itself to transfer the sovereignty of these islands to Greece, while Turkey in the Peace Treaty of Lausanne (July 24, 1923) waived its rights to these territories.

In spite of its obligations Italy, pleading that the pacts of 1919 and 1920 were not duly ratified, did not evacuate these isles; on the contrary, it considered them as its own territory and in later years built up heavy fortifications and air bases.

There is no doubt that Italy will lose these islands once and forever, with England and Turkey being unwilling to leave these strategically important points at the entrance to the Aegean Sea in the hands of an aggressor nation.

If the Atlantic Charter should apply to them, these isles would have to be given to the Greeks, since they are inhabited by an overwhelming majority of Greek origin and language.

**Greek Rule Favored**

Only a few Turks are living there, but no Italians except Government officials. During the days of the old Ottoman Empire the islanders enjoyed local autonomy. For the Greek population Fascist rule means numerous limitations of their former freedom and cruel persecutions, aimed at complete extermination.

Turkey is naturally much interested in the future of these islands. There were recent reports that certain controversies arose in British circles and in meetings of Greek nationals in Egypt about the intention of the Allies to cede these islands to Turkey, thus increasing Turkey's willingness to enter immediately the war against the Axis.

The editor Sadak of the Turkish newspaper Aksam, often expressing the opinion of important political circles in Ankara, disputes in an editorial of July 8, 1943, Turkey's interest in taking over the islands and agrees with their cession to a country not fostering imperialistic aims, obviously Greece.

In that case, Turkey would insist upon demilitarization of the isles, a demand which the Greek Government may be expected to accept. The article in Aksam furthermore underlines Turkish determination to strive for a complete withdrawal of Italy from the Balkans and for restoration of Greece and Albania. On the other hand, the newspaper Yeni Sabah, in an editorial of July 5, 1943, recalls Prime Minister Churchill's advice to postpone frontier discussions to the end of the war.

**"Experts" in Bulgaria**

For Turkey's final decision the developments in the Balkans and on the Southern Russian front also will play an important rôle. The Balkans, especially Bulgaria, have to be compared with a powder barrel apt to explode at any moment. Reports from neutral sources hint that the country has been set under high pressure of the Gestapo and its chief Drexler, a Bulgarian citizen of German descent; his cruel oppression is preventing the outbreak of open revolution against the regime of King Boris and his Prime Minister Bogdan Philoff.

In order to maintain their grip on Bulgaria the Nazis are overflowing the country with "experts," thus camouflaging the arrival of big ammunition transports for the Greek coast between Salonika and the Turkish border in Dedeagatch.

The strength of Axis forces under German command is now estimated at 70 divisions, consisting of 29 Italian, 15-16 German, 21 Bulgarian, and 5 Croat divisions. But the experiences of the Sicilian campaign are evidence that probably only the German divisions have to be considered as first-class fighters—at least for the time being. Crete is reported to be held by two German and three Italian divisions, Rhodes by a strong German contingent.

Meanwhile, the Turks have considerably strengthened their army with equipment from Great Britain and from Lend-Lease aid, arriving in increasing quantities now through the newly reopened Mediterranean directly to Turkish ports. In spite of all Turkish denials there may arise the question of Turkish recompensation for future sacrifices. This may be settled by an enlargement of Turkish territory in the Hinterland of Alexandrette, in the district of Aleppo, ceded by Turkey to Syria after World War I and now under French mandate. In that region strong Turkish minorities are living and eager for their return to their motherland.

The next months and military developments in the Aegean Sea will decide the future Turkish attitude

# Fresh Threats Against India Bespeak Alarm of Japanese

Continued from Page 1

no relation to Rash Behari, had been Mayor of Calcutta, twice President of the Indian National Congress, and leader of the extremist Forward Bloc within the Congress.

**Fanciful Figures**

Chandra Bose escaped from house arrest in Calcutta in January, 1941, and fled via Japan to Germany, when he radiocasted to India until he went to Tokyo this year. He is thought to have a few followers in Bengal, his native state. He had lost most of his support in the Congress because of his opposition to Mohandas K. Gandhi before he left India; but his name still is widely known

Chandra Bose talks in huge figures of his projected army. He expects to have "at least 300,000 soldiers," including a "death-defying regiment of Indian women." He is highly touted as the "successor to Mahatma Gandhi," but has said "that the civil disobedience campaign in India is insufficient." "In spite of this," he added, "we do not take a stand against Gandhi. We pursue by different ways the same aim, India's liberation."

A subsidiary theme in radiocasts to India from Saigon, Singapore and Rangoon is the incitement of revolution within India. Indians are warned not to start a general strike as yet, but to be ready to revolt when the hour is announced.

The Berlin-sponsored "Azad Hind" transmitter goes into more detail, laying down a program for Indians which includes organizing pro-Axis demonstrations in war plants, spreading of revolutionary propaganda among the peasants, assistance to "fifth column" elements crossing the border into India, disruption of British communications, anti-British propaganda among the police and in the army, display of pictures of Messrs. Gandhi and Bose and other propaganda activities.

### Ceilings Enforced In Capital Cafes

WASHINGTON, Aug 28 (AP)—Federal officials began action Aug. 24 to enforce wartime price regulations in Washington restaurants already under close scrutiny by local inspectors demanding strict compliance with sanitary rules.

Eleven owners, some of them operating better food and drink places, were cited to Federal District Court by the Office of Price Administration in a drive to enforce regulations intended to roll back prices to levels of April 4 to 10 this year.

None of these was involved in sanitary violations charged against an estimated 200 smaller restaurants and food stores in recent months. Officials said the two drives were not related, but emphasized that violators of either Federal or local regulations would face loss of their licenses and fines.

### Mexican Pineapples Sent To U. S. in Large Lots

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Pineapples from the Vera Cruz-Oaxaca region have been moving to the United States frontier in large quantities despite inadequate transportation.

Growers at Loma Bonita have been shipping a large portion of the crop by water to a point south of Vera Cruz for transportation by rail to Mexico City.

It is expected that about 9,000 tons, or 50 per cent of the yield, at Isla will be lost because of inadequate transportation.

Three new pineapple canning establishments have been constructed in the Vera Cruz-Oaxaca region. One is already operating.

### Expansive Plains Country

Texas embraces more than eight per cent of the total area of the United States.

### Turkish Ship Sunk

*By the Associated Press*

The Turkish motor vessel Dylmani, bearing timber from a Black Sea port to Istanbul, was machine-gunned and sunk by shell fire from an unidentified submarine Thursday near the Dardanelles Strait, the Berlin radio said in a broadcast.

Quoting an Istanoul dispatch, it said the crew of six and five passengers aboard the craft were rescued.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# Formal Talks With French Now Expected

By R. Maillard Stead

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater*

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 28—Partial recognition of the French National Committee of Liberation is regarded here as making possible formal discussion by the United States, Great Britain and France of French affairs which have hitherto ben discussed on an informal basis.

This was due to the fact that official American or British spokesmen had been accredited to the Committee.

Now, Harold MacMillan, British Minister at Allied headquarters in North Africa, has been so appointed. An American delegate is to be named and recognition of the Committee, at least to some extent, paves the way to easier progress in the combined war effort.

Both Mr. MacMillan and Robert D. Murphy, the American representative, likened the recognition to a marriage contract. That is to say, satisfactory application of principles for collaboration depends on good will and affection.

**Dawn of New Era**

René Massigli, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Henri Bonnet, Minister of Information, described the present degree of recognition as ending a period of uncertainty and the dawn of an era of full cooperation between the Committee and the United States and British Governments.

In an editorial the newspaper L'Echo d'Alger drew for its readers a remarkable conclusion: "By recognizing the Committee as director of the French war effort, our Anglo-Saxon allies declare implicitly that the moral authority of the Algiers organization extends to metropolitan France, which is waging even now a bitter campaign of resistance."

The writer continued: "We can almost say of the two declarations communicated by Messrs. MacMilland and Murphy that they represent a continuing creation that will perfect and expand itself by the necessities of sincere and complete collaboration. We fervently hope France never will be disappointed on this score and that none of the French interests in the world be left undefended because, if the Committee at Algiers is not qualified to protect them, who will then assume their defense?

**Guardians of Welfare**

"France's welfare cannot fall into neglect—especially before our friends. It must be directed by those who have engaged all the Empire's forces in combat for the common cause. . . . France, whose pride has greatly suffered, is particularly sensitive to the attitude of her friends for whom she has given so much. . . ."

Outside official circles there are open expressions of a certain amount of a de Gaullist dissatisfaction, but the consensus among French people of various shades of thought is that American and British caution is understandable and justified because of the peculiar circumstances under which the Committee was called into being and is now working.

The Committee, which has its critics here, recently has been operating with greater harmony than characterized its earlier operations in handling affairs of the United French. This fact is believed to promise well for the success of Allied collaboration on the new basis laid down in the Washington and London declarations.

In M. Massigli's words, "The declarations has shut the door to nothing. Frenchmen here are now awaiting announcement of the Committee's official reaction, recognition moves of other countries which have not yet made them, and developments in regard to expected inclusion of France's representatives among signatories to the Atlantic Charter.

It is agreed that the documents leave serious existing problems unsolved. But they indicate the machinery by which—given good will and good faith all around—they can be solved one by one in the future.

## Coming Home—Night Patrol

United States Coast Guard

**Coast Guardsmen Return With the Dawn**

Along a Pacific shore, in this case, the Coast Guard's mounted beach patrol maintains night and day watches along isolated sections of shores, alert for enemies or emergencies such as ships in distress. The Coast Guard still maintains its peacetime work as well as seeing action on the far-flung battlefronts.

## Want Job in Movies?

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—Extra players once were a dime a dozen in Hollywood, and there were three or four for every movie job. Now Central Casting Bureau and the studios are hard put to find enough of them when they want to stage a mob scene, but it's still a poor living.

Studios are canvassing their regularly-employed personnels for the names of friends or relatives interested in working occasionally for $5.50 per day. Some studios circularized all their employees for names. But at $5.50 per day and maybe only two or three days' work or less a month, it's still a poor living.

# Frankfurter Zeitung to End 90 Years of Publication

By Martin Ebon

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The final issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the last of Germany's once great dailies, will appear Aug. 31, after completing 90 years of publication.

Shortages of manpower and material, the reasons given for the wave of newspaper fatalities which began in Germany early this year, have, of course, not affected the Nazi Party press.

In recent years the Frankfurter Zeitung has been merely the framework of its old conservative-democratic self, as it displayed toned-down Naziism in well-chosen nomenclature and tasteful typography.

Industrial shareholders had kept the Frankfurter Zeitung as their mouthpiece vis-à-vis the noisy Naiz Party publications. Undeclared warfare between the Party press and the Frankfurter Zeitung began early in 1934, when an issue of the Frankfurter daily was suppressed which contained Freiherr Franz von Papen's famous first and last anti-Party speech at Marburg.

Before Joachim von Ribbentrop became Foreign Minister, the Frankfurter Zeitung voiced the views of the German Foreign Department and the Rhine-Main industrialist as well. Foreign Minister Baron Constantin von Neurath went, but the industrialists stayed.

**Ersatz Freedom of Speech**

For several years the neighborly quarrels in the columns of Heinrich Himmler's Das Schwarze Korps, organ of the Elite Guards, and the chemical and heavy industry's Frankfurter Zeitung amused the Third Reich's intelligentsia, serving as ersatz freedom of speech.

Finding quotations from the Frankfurter Zeitung in the world press, the Himmler weekly had the habit of taking the Frankfurt daily's worldliness to task and accusing its editors of "playing ball with the foreigners."

Noting the frequency with which excerpts from the Frankfurter Zeitung appeared in Swiss and French publications, the Schwarze Korps once referred to the staff of that paper as "those gentlemen who will only listen when they have been hit over the head with a wooden hammer." Which brought a calm editorial answer, "While Wooden Hammers Rattle," pointing out the international standing the Frankfurter Zeitung enjoyed in the past—and didn't the Himmler paper think, the New Germany could make good use of that?

Angry at the influential backers of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Nazis decided to teach Rudolf Kircher, chief editor and editorial writer, a lesson. They demanded his dismissal by his publishers, the Societäts-Verlag. Kircher was sent on vacation to the Italian Lakes, until the Party officials had been convinced of his value. Kircher came back and wrote an engaging little piece with an English-language heading.

**Clothed in Verbiage**

The Frankfurter Zeitung's stand, representing intelligent disapproval—and if not open opposition—toward some of the things the Nazis did, doubtlessly had a certain value. The Frankfurt paper used the technique of writing involved, heavy essays, in order to disclose a piece of delicate news. When, in 1936, a Berlin theater audience emphatically applauded the line, "Sir, give freedom of thought," the Frankfurter Zeitung noted this occurrence in a front-page editorial—denouncing it, of course.

In the end, the Frankfurter Zeitung did go Nazi, in a dangerously mellow and subtle way. The name of Leopold Sonnemann, liberal Jewish founder of the paper, was finally removed from the masthead of the Frankfurter Zeitung, after four years of Hitler rule.

**"American Dream"**

Shortly afterwards, even the most carefully critical between-the-lines criticism of Naziism disappeared from the columns of the Frankfurt daily. Completing a tour of the United States in 1937, Rudolf Kircher managed to discuss the affairs of the United States without once using the word democracy. He skillfully used "American Dream" as a substitute.

Reporting United States foreign policy by innuendo and indirection, Herr Kircher reported a press conference of Secretary of State Cordell Hull by describing Mr. Hull's swivel chair, implying that the foreign policy of the United States lacks consistency and is subject to constant fluctuations.

Friedrich Sieburg, the Frankfurter Zeitung's Paris corresopndent, has become a very useful tool of the Ribbentrop-Himmler clique. Herr Sieburg helped pave the way of Naziism in the hearts of well-known, semi-informed Parisians and was later in charge of espionage activity, based on Lisbon. It was Herr Sieburg who, as Dr. Friedrich, recently denounced Vatican policy over the Paris Radio.

The activity of Friedrich Sieburg, well-versed in French historical, literary and culinary tradition and preparing the downfall of all that was France, was fictionized in Leon Feuchtwanger's novel, "Paris Gazette."

At last, realizing the potential value of a dignified, internationally known paper as Nazi propagada outlet, the German Government authorized the weekly printing of an eight-page overseas edition of the Frankfurter Zeitung, printed on special lightweight paper, which reached the United States [first by way of Siberia, later by way of South America] until Pearl Harbor.

Anyone remembering the splendid progressive record of the Frankfurter Zeitung in pre-Hitler Germany will be glad to know that its columns will no longer contain glowing, poetic descriptions of Nazi pursuits and well-worded definitions of Greater Germany's mission in a new Europe.

# Britain and U. S. Set Stage For Conference With Stalin

*Continued from Page 1*

for discussion would, on the military side, be these:

1. A more satisfactory dovetailing of Anglo-American with Russian military operations.
2. A speeding up of an Allied second front in Western Europe.
3. When and under what circumstances will the Soviet Union join the Allies in the war on the Far Eastern end of the Axis, Japan?
4. A franker and fuller exchange of military information among the three—on which point Russia has continued to be inordinately secretive.

And on the political side:

5. Most important of all, the development of a long-range defensive alliance which will preserve the future peace and which will, of course, bring China into its fold.
6. A broad agreement on the terms of peace which shall be imposed upon defeated Axis countries.
7. A common approach to the character of and the Allies' relations with the transition governments which soon may be springing into being throughout Europe in both occupied and enemy nations.
8. A frank facing of the problem of European frontiers and more particularly Russian frontiers in Eastern Europe.

Agreement on all of the foregoing issues probably will not be quickly forthcoming but these are the matters which will have to be thoroughly canvassed before Mr. Churchill, Mr. Stalin, and Mr. Roosevelt can fix a date for their projected meeting and before they can approach such a conference with any assurance that it will bring productive results.

It is evident today that the diplomatic spadework for the tripartite conference is about to begin.

## Great Lakes Tankers

There is a fleet of more than 40 U. S. owned tankers on the Great Lakes.

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

## Novelties At The Proms

By W. H. Hadden Squire

London

The 25 composers of this year's Prom novelties—unless "novelties" is too flattering a word for some of them—fall roughly into three groups, English, American and Russian. As naturally under the circumstances English works preponderate, a glance or two may first be cast in their direction. With more than half the season gone, so far—there is still time for surprises—two works of sharply contrasted character have carried Prom listeners beyond their customary good-natured enthusiasm. They are Vaughan Williams's Symphony in D, and Benjamin Britten's "Scottish Ballad" for two pianos and orchestra.

Oscar Wilde was once asked before the production of one of his plays if he expected a success. "My dear fellow," was the reply, "the play is a success. The only question is whether the audience will be a success." It must be said that the Prom audience was a great success in both the new works, although a Scotsman with an Aberdeen accent was heard to protest against the expense of two pianos in Britten's Ballad.

Even we music critics were quite a success, with the possible exception of the writer who told Britten that in Ballads "the heart as well as the head must be engaged." Britten has so often been asked to "have a heart" that he would be more than justified in advising some of his critics to engage a head.

* * *

The Vaughan Williams Symphony is his fifth and is "dedicated without permission to Jean Sibelius." The orchestral palette is laid out for strings, two flutes (piccolo), oboe, cor anglais, two clarinets, two bassoons, two horns, two trumpets, three trombones, and timpani.

Vaughan Williams has never hesitated to voice his aesthetic conviction; and only a few weeks ago in an article on William Shrubsole, the "one-tune" eighteenth-century English composer who wrote the superb hymn tune, "Miles Lane," expressed once more his ardent faith in the "little man," the people who in Shrubsole's time "practised their art in their plebian homes and in the chapels in the local lanes . . . who sang in the local choirs and choral societies, to whom music meant scraping on the fiddle and blowing on the clarinet in the parlor behind the shop after business hours!"

He believes with Virginia Woolf that "Masterpieces are not single and solitary births; they are the outcome of many years' thinking in common, of thinking by the body of the people, so that the experience of the many is behind the single voice."

* * *

It is this conviction which makes Vaughan Williams the most English of contemporary composers. Whether inspired by the town, as in "A London Symphony," or the country, as in the "Pastoral Symphony," the cloth and cut of his musical clothes at once betray his nationality. Even the sea in his "Sea Symphony" is unmistakably English. The new Symphony in D—if in deed, as Gertrude Stein might say, it really is in D indeed?—could have come from the pen of no other composer.

In these days of "Tom, Dick, or Harry" dissonance, the "sweetness" of the new work may shock young ears attuned to "harsh discords and unpleasing sharps." Someone—was it Peter Warlock?—has drawn attention to the "sensuous sweetness" that marks so much of our lyric poetry and music. Beauty of sound distinguishes that thirteenth-century wonder, "Sumer is icumen in," as it does three centuries later the "Linked sweetness long drawn out" of Edmund Spenser. In discussing major and minor thirds, Walter Odington, unlike some of his fellow thirteenth-century theorists, accepts them as the source of consonances; and he holds that whatever the objections, human voices "lead them forth with subtlety into a sweet mixture." The "sweetness" of English art has been no more unconscious than the dissonance of Central European modernists.

* * *

Another possible opening for criticism is the pentatonic flavor which, like the faint, indefinable odor of a room in an old English country house, pervades the symphony from end to end. But those who do not listen with the outward ear alone will hear in this work the musical experience of the many behind the single voice, the transmutation, as it were, of coarser elements into the gold and silver of musical art.

The lineage of Vaughan Williams's aesthetic goes back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; there exists motets which might be called musical ancestral portraits, the family likeness is so strong. The "single voice" of the Fifth Symphony breaths a deep musical wisdom and a serenity which for the listener outlasts the performance.

Benjamin Britten's "Scottish Ballad" for two pianofortes and orchestra—very much of today in spite of its old tunes and strathspey—is a highly original and dazzling piece of virtuosity. There seems to be no reason why virtuosity should be accounted a virtue in the player and a vice in the composer. And apparently wit or a sense of humor is almost as dangerous to the composer's reputation as it is to that of a politician. People often refuse to take either seriously. This, perhaps, explains why so many composers are funny without knowing it. One wishes that Britten would write a set of "Enigma" variations dedicated to his friends the critics, indicating them by their initials, for his observation is as sharp as his wit. The "Scottish Ballad" is a fresh and stimulating experience; but its performance must be described by the adjective no artist likes—that rather depressing word "adequate."

Comment must be reserved for another hearing of Eugene Goossens's Symphony No. 1 and the Symphony by Lennox Berkeley. Neither was received with the welcome extended to Vaughan Williams and Britten. A rather sparsely furnished Suite, "Heyday Freedom," by Inglis Gundry, and a set of amusing Burlesque Quadrilles by Alec Rowley have also been given first performances.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Aug. 15.)

Ernest Nash

Benjamin Britten

## 'Miniver' Records

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Mrs. Miniver" has set up some remarkable records. There are no up-to-date figures available, but during the first seven months of its showings it played to approximately 33,000,000 people in the United States. No other Metro picture, except "Gone with the Wind," has grossed more than "Mrs. Miniver" since "The Big Parade" and "Ben Hur" of silent film days.

"Mrs. Miniver" set a new length-of-run record for the Radio City Music Hall, with a 10-week engagement before 1,500,000 persons, established new Metro records for gross or length of playing time in 43 index theaters, and surpassed all Metro releases for five or more years in 49 index theaters—the term index theater being used to indicate a house that is regarded as indicative in its business of theater attendance in its territory.

The life of the picture during these seven months extended into tenth runs in nine of the larger cities, and in the smaller cities it had many "moveovers" of six, seven, and even eight. "Mrs. Miniver" was the first picture ever to be shown for seven days, it is stated, in Parkersburg, West Virginia; Newark, Ohio, and Watertown, N. Y.

**Other news of the arts will be found on page 12.**

## In Support of Helen Hayes

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

What might be called the climax scene of "Harriet," in which Helen Hayes is acting at Henry Miller's Theater, is the episode in which a runaway woman slave, Sukey, pleads with Mrs. Stowe to save her from the men who wish to send her back to the South for the reward offered under the Fugitive Slave Act. As the play goes this was the event which led to the writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

So movingly is this part of Sukey acted by Edna Thomas that the writer sought her out at the theater before a recent matinée, having a dim idea that she was the Edna Thomas who has long been before the concert and radio public as a singer of Negro spirituals. Thereby we came across an odd confusion of identities, so far as the public is concerned, for the Edna Thomas in "Harriet" proves ot be a Negro actress of long standing.

* * *

The other Edna Thomas is a white woman. Though the two Ednas have never met, their paths have often crossed. They both appeared the same day on different programs at a radio studio, and the Edna of "Harriet" received the other Edna's check. Learning later that the check for the smaller amount that she should have received was still waiting for her at the studio, she found it was in order for her to return the sum called for by the other Edna's check.

The Edna of "Harriet" came to wide attention a few years ago when she acted Lady Macbeth in the Federal Theater Project production of "Macbeth," in New York and on tour. Before that she was in "Stevedore" at the Fourteenth Street Theater, in the first New York production of "Run Little Chillun," at the Lyric Theater, in the Theater Guild production of "Porgy," in which she also acted in London; in David Belasco's production of "Lulu Belle," and in many productions of the Lafayette Stock Company in Harlem

* * *

Her acting of Sukey, who must be made to achieve an effect of tragedy in a few words, has a vividness and an authority that give full support to Miss Hayes's acting of Harriet in the crimax scene. In posture as well as intonations, Miss Thomas brings upon the stage an example of one of the most painful of man's inhumanities to man.

"Why is it that such a large proportion of Negro players, singers, and dancers are so expressive?" Miss Thomas's visitor asked.

"I think it is because we are still comparatively close to our racial origins. A great many years will have to pass before we can lose our kinship with simple, elemental things, that tendency of the heart to speak rather than the head. We hope it won't take that long for prejudice against the Negro to pass, for that racial difficulty would begin to wane in proportion to a growing belief in the goodness of human beings, whatever their origin. If parents could only cease passing their prejudices along to their children a new day of tolerance would come into the world. Certainly now should be a time of tolerance with so many races fighting together for the preservation of liberty.

Miss Thomas is very happy over her brief role in "Harriet," not only because the part means so much as a symbol of the individual's right to freedom, but because of the opportunity to appear with Helen Hayes. "You have no idea how kind she is, how thoughtful of well-being of every member of the company, down to the players of the smallest parts. "As an actress she is so sensitive in her responsiveness that she helps the effect of every other player's work."

## Ordnance Worker Joins Hero Ranks

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—A powder house foreman at the Chickasaw Ordnance Works was fatally burned yesterday in what officials termed a heroic act which probably saved several other lives.

Carl Pennington was driving a small train laden with powder when the material ignited. Plant officials said he could have jumped and saved his life but in so doing would have engangered the lives of other men working in a powder-filled dryer house nearby.

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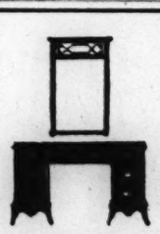

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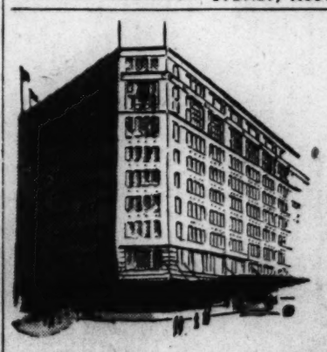

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# Blaney Nearing Mark Compiled by Gorton

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Massachusetts Golf Association president, W. O. (Bill) Blaney, was opposed to sponsoring any state championships this year, but is himself in line for winning a war-time title. Be assured, however, that the M. G. A. prexy is not violating any principle that he laid down as head of the state organization, for the title that Blaney may annex in the near future is that of champion of the Brae-Burn Country Club, and he at no time has been opposed to any sort of club competition or the maximum of private play.

Blaney is one of the Brae-burn title finalists, opposed by F. J. Warren in a 36-hole penultimate clash. Over that distance, the M. G. A. prexy is an outstanding favorite. He won his first round match 6 and 5 from Ben Halsell, second round 6 and 4 from Payson T. Lowell and semifinals 4 and 3 from R. C. Meir. His final opponent, the while, drew a first round bye, had to go two extra holes to beat Ben Rae in the second round, and beat Frank Turner one up in the semis.

**Approaching Record**

Those facts are a small part of the story, however, Brae-Burn, over the years, has been blessed with about as strong an array of individual talent as any club you could think of, consequently winning the club title has been anything but an empty honor. Now the interesting angle is that if Blaney wins this time, it will be his fourth in succession, his sixth in all, and headed toward duplicating, or bettering, the all-time Brae-Burn club championship record set up by Raymond Robert Gorton of winning the title seven times, four in succession.

From one viewpoint, it will be difficult for Blaney or anyone else duplicating the Gorton record, for over the years that Gorton was compiling his great mark, the West Newton Club undeniably had a greater array of playing talent than is now the case. Blaney himself, just coming along in the days when Gorton was beginning to be termed "veteran," was among those who almost stopped "Ruby Robert" in one of his winning years.

**Had Gorton 2 Down**

The then youngster, now M. G. A. president, had Gorton two down and two to play in the final. Gorton, the irrepressible, the man who took Bobby Jones an extra hole in the 1928 national amateur at Brae-Burn, remarked on the 17th tee to his younger opponent, "Looks as if I'd have to finish birdie, birdie, to have a chance." His 3 on the 17th was next door to a birdie, on that exacting par-3, and won him the hole. Then he did birdie the 18th, to square, and won at the first extra.

Another of Gorton's up-and-coming younger opponents of those days was Emery Stratton, who subsequently won the Brae-Burn title four times. He, too, gave Gorton a momentous tussle in one of those title finals, and a final remark, in defeat, that still gives Gorton a chuckle every time he thinks back. They had gone along nip-and-tuck for the designated 36 holes, each 73 both morning and afternoon, and all square. They halved the first extra in birdie 3's. They both rimmed the cup for birdies on the second extra, and came close to birdies at the third. Finally, Gorton did birdie the 4th, so won at the 40th hole.

Thereupon came the big laugh for Gorton, when this youngster remarked in all seriousness, after such a grand fight: "Why can't I become a killer, like you?"

**Fairways Hard Hit**

Brae-Burn fairways, hard hit by the summer drought, like so many other courses, came back quite a but after the two rainstorms this month, but more important, from the players' standpoint, the Brae-Burn greens are now back in their texture which for so many years won the approval of members and admiration of visitors. There must have been something of a little bit of all right to conditions the day the Wellesley police chief, Bill Fleming, played with Bill Blaney, George Denton, Vic Carpenter and Allen Davidson, for their best-ball the first nine went, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 2, 4—28. Chief Fleming registered the two deuces.

Leaving Brae-Burn for a short jaunt to the Charles River Country Club, we find the club championship of 1943 just completed; the winner, Frank Craven, for the fifth time. Funny part of that is that Craven never has won the club title twice in succession and only in the odd years. This season, with its dearth of publicized tournaments, has been for Craven one of the best seasons of his career. "I don't know how to account for it," says genial Frank, "but I certainly have been on the top of my game."

He had no sinecure in the first half of his club championship final against Walter MacAnally. Playing a brand of golf that finally yielded a morning 73, he was only one up going to the 17th, and, there his tee shot was bunkered, with MacAnnally home, about 15 feet from the cup. Running through Craven's mind at that point was the thought, "If I ctn only lay this one up near the cup, anything might happen." It did. He exploded three inches from the cup, MacAnally three-putted, and ostensibly the match ended then and there. It finally wound up 8 and 7. He won the title first in 1929.

# Notes on Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—When the White Sox heard that Eddie Rommel had been invited to call balls and strikes for the major league all-stars who likely will be sent overseas to entertain servicemen, someone asked Manager Jimmy Dykes: "Why don't you volunteer to umpire those North African games? You've been insisting all along you can call 'em better from the dugout than most of Harridge's staff does on top of the plays."

* * *

George Strickler, the National Football League tub thumper, claims he's going to protest the Chicago all-star game because 20 points for the stars were scored by ineligible players. "Harder and Graham are only college juniors," he insists. "They're not eligible until next year." . . . Sticking with tradition, Earl Ruby is getting the Louisville Courier-Journal's 20th annual All-America baseball team contest under way.

* * *

Ex-announcer Lieut. Dave Zinkoff reports that he reached Iceland just in time to see Pvt. Benny Fried of Cleveland pitch his 15th consecutive softball victory for his outfit. The team needs to win only one more series to earn a trip to England to play the champs there. . . . The big sport in Iceland, Zink adds, is soccer, which boasts more players than spectators. . . . Marine Capt. Dick Belyea, former Penn half miler, is giving track instruction to officers of his scout dive bomber squadron somewhere in the South Pacific. . . . From where "about 80 per cent of the world's tea is grown," Lieut. Frank Wright still is keeping track of Florida athletes. . . . He reports seeing Rainey Cawthon, 1929 'Gator grid captain, and Goldy Goldstein, star guard of 1923-25.

### Billy Rainer Busy

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Captain Billy Rainier of the Norfolk American Legion baseball team is a busy fellow, to say the least. Rainier has played every position on the Legion club here this season except right field.


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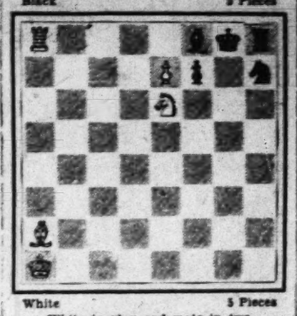
# Chess

By Edgar W. Allen

Aug. 28, 1943
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Problem No. 2590**

By Dr. J. Miller Kenworthy, Philadelphia
Black 5 Pieces

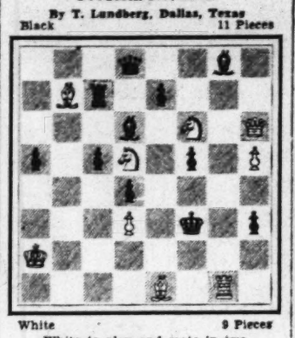


White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

**Problem No. 2591**

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas
Black 11 Pieces

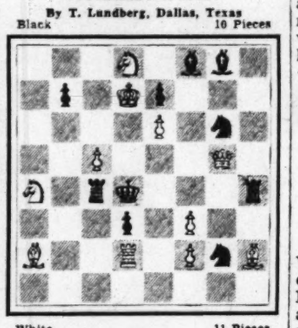


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

**Problem No. 2592**

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas
Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2587 B-Q6
No. 2588 R(B5)-QKt5
No. 2589 R-Q2

**Championship Chess**

The Open Championship of the United States Chess Federation being held in combination with the championship of the New York State Chess Association terminates at Syracuse, N. Y., today.

Thirty-six players were entered in the various classes. Among those who participated are I. A. Horowitz, A. E. Santasiere, L. W. Stephens, H. D. Grossman and B. Altman, all of New York, and George Sturgis, Harlow B. Daly and Dr. G. Katz, all of Boston.

Malcolm Sim, Chess Editor of the Toronto Telegram, was in charge of the various events.

**U. S. Speed Championship Game**

This game is a real thriller. The winner of the United States Speed Championship, Reuben Fine, finally won from Abraham Kupchik, who tied for third place with Isaac Kashdan. Kupchik made a fine five-move combination, sacrificing a knight and then regaining the piece with two pawns and the attack to boot. Kupchik had just 10 seconds to work out this combination.

**French Defense**

| Fine White | Kupchik Black | Fine White | Kupchik Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 28 P-R3 | B-R3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 29 K-R2 | P-R5 |
| 3 Kt-Q2 | Kt-KB3 | 30 B-Q | R-Kt6 |
| 4 P-K5 | KKt-Q2 | 31 B-KB2 | KR-Kt |
| 5 B-Q3 | P-QB4 | 32 BxR | RxB |
| 6 P-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 33 B-Kt4 | B-Q2 |
| 7 Kt-K2 | Q-Kt3 | 34 R-QB | Kt-B3 |
| 8 Kt-B3 | B-K2 | 35 R-KKt | RxR |
| 9 O-O | P-KR3 | 36 KxR | KtxKP |
| 10 P-QR3 | P-B6 | 37 PxKt | QxKP |
| 11 B-B2 | Kt-R4 | 38 Q-Q4 | Q-K8ch |
| 12 R-Kt | Kt-Kt6 | 39 K-Kt2 | Q-Kt6ch |
| 13 B-K3 | P-QR4 | 40 K-B | BxKt |
| 14 P-QR4 | Kt-Kt1 | 41 Q-B5ch | K-B2 |
| 15 Kt-Q2 | KtxKt | 42 Q-B8ch | K-B2 |
| 16 QxKt | B-Q2 | 43 QxPch | K-Kt |
| 17 P-B4 | P-Kt3 | 44 Q-B8ch | K-B2 |
| 18 P-KKt4 | P-R4 | 45 Q-K7ch | B-Q3 |
| 19 P-B5 | KtPxP | 46 Q-B5ch | B-B3 |
| 20 PxBP | Kt-B3 | 47 P-B7 | Q-Q8ch |
| 21 Kt-B4 | O-O-O | 48 R-K2 | Q-Q8ch |
| 22 P-Kt3 | PxKtP | 49 R-K | Q-Q6ch |
| 23 RxP | Q-B2 | 50 R-K2 | Q-Q8ch |
| 24 KR-Kt | QR-Ktch | 51 K-Kt2 | P-Q5ch |
| 25 K-R | Kt-Q | 52 QxBch | KxQ |
| 26 P-B6 | B-B | 53 P-B8(Q) | B-K6 |
| 27 QR-Kt2 | B-B3 | 54 RxB | Resigns |

**Two Ventnor City Games**

This game was won by Weaver W. Adams, New England champion, from Walter B. Suesman, chess editor of the Providence Journal.

| Adams White | Suesman Black | Adams White | Suesman Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 16 Q-K2 | B-Q3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 Kt-K4 | B-B5ch |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | PxP | 18 K-Kt | P-KB4 |
| 4 KtxP | B-B4 | 19 Kt(K4)-Q2 | P-K4 |
| 5 Kt-Kt3 | B-Kt3 | 20 PxP | KKtxKP |
| 6 P-KR4 | P-KR3 | 21 Kt-Q4 | KR-K |
| 7 Kt-B3 | Kt-Q2 | 22 Kt(Q2)-Kt3 | |
| 8 P-R5 | B-K2 | | Kt-QKt3 |
| 9 B-Q3 | BxB | 23 P-B5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 10 QxB | P-K3 | 24 B-R5 | P-QKt3 |
| 11 B-B4 | Q-R4ch | 25 KtxKBP | PxB |
| 12 B-Q2 | Q-B2 | 26 Kt-Q4ch | RxKt |
| 13 O-O-O | KKt-B3 | 27 PxR | Q-B2 |
| 14 P-B4 | O-O-O | 28 P-Kt3 | Q-B2 |
| 15 B-B3 | Kt-Kt5 | 29 RxKt | Resigns |

The game below was won by E. Schuyler Jackson, Jr., Amateur Champion, from Jacob Levin of Philadelphia, Pa.

| Jackson White | Levin Black | Jackson White | Levin Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 20 QR-Q | Q-B5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 21 P-Kt3 | Q-B4 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 22 KtxP | RxKt |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 23 RxB | Kt-K5 |
| 5 O-O | B-K2 | 24 P-B6 | QxPch |
| 6 R-K | P-QKt4 | 25 K-R | Kt-B4 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 | 26 Q-Q5 | QR-KB |
| 8 P-B3 | O-O | 27 P-B7 | Kt-K5 |
| 9 P-QR4 | P-Kt5 | 28 RxR | QxR |
| 10 P-Q4 | PxBP | 29 QxQch | KxQ |
| 11 KtPxP | PxP | 30 R-Q8 | Kt-Q3 |
| 12 PxP | P-Q4 | 31 RxKt | K-K2 |
| 13 Kt-K5 | Kt-QKt5 | 32 RxRP | R-QB |
| 14 PxP | B-Kt2 | 33 R-B6 | K-Q2 |
| 15 Kt-QB3 | | 34 R-B2 | RxP |
| | Kt(Kt3)xP | 35 RxRch | KxR |
| 16 B-Q2 | P-B4 | 36 K-Kt2 | K-K3 |
| 17 KtxK | BxKt | 37 K-B3 | K-KR4 |
| 18 PxP | BxB | 38 K-K4 | Resigns |
| 19 QxB | QxB | | |

Black overstepped the time limit, but of course the game was lost.

### Baseball's Big Six

Aug. 27

*By the Associated Press*

**Batting**

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | PCT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Musial, Cardinals | 121 | 485 | 83 | 170 | .351 |
| Herman, Dodgers | 120 | 458 | 57 | 152 | .332 |
| Appling, White Sox | 121 | 457 | 48 | 152 | .332 |
| Wakefield, Tigers | 119 | 499 | 71 | 163 | .327 |
| Witek, Giants | 116 | 461 | 43 | 145 | .318 |
| Curtright, White Sox | 104 | 387 | 54 | 106 | .397 |

**Runs Batted In**

| National League | | American League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nicholson, Cubs | 97 | York, Tigers | 95 |
| Elliott, Pirates | 78 | Etten, Yankees | 89 |
| Di Maggio, Pirates | 77 | Johnson, Yankees | 81 |
| Herman, Dodgers | 77 | | |

**Home Runs**

| National League | | American League | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nicholson, Cubs | 20 | York, Tigers | 28 |
| Ott, Giants | 17 | Keller, Yankees | 22 |
| Di Maggio, Pirates | 15 | Heath, Indians | 17 |


BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Braves Field STA. 8000


# Mickey Starring —By Pap'

Mickey
WITEK
- THE GIANTS SECOND BASEMAN WAS NOT ALLOWED THE TEAM'S SLUMP TO HANDICAP HIS SPIRIT
KEELER SAID: "HIT 'EM WHERE THEY AIN'T."
"THERE'S NOTHING LIKE BUILDING ON A SOUND FOUNDATION !!"
WHEN THE GIANTS REBUILD THEY CAN START WITH A CAPABLE KEYSTONE SACKER IN WITEK
MICKEY SUDDENLY DEVELOPED THE KNACK OF HITTING TO ALL FIELDS AND PILED UP AN AMAZING AVERAGE DURING THE GIANTS RECENT HOME STAND

The Giants will have to do some wholesale rebuilding in the very near future, and by "wholesale" we mean just about the entire team with the exception of Mickey Witek. Witek has battled every step of the way despite the fact that the Giants fell apart all around him. He earned the admiration of Manager Mel Ott with his hustle as much as with his improvement in the field and at the plate.

Witek, who had been bouncing back and forth between the Giants and their farm team, Jersey City, made the big league grade the hard way. This spring, Mickey made up his mind to drive at top speed all the way. Not even the disappointing showing of the Giants could dampen his hustle. He never let up for a single minute. At the plate, he suddenly found the formula for success and started punching singles to all fields. It was Willie Keeler's theory of "hitting 'em where they ain't" that paid rich dividends to Mickey.

With success at the plate came confidence in the field and right now Witek is turning in as capable a fielding job at second base as any player in the National League. The Giants are well fixed around the keystone sack for the next couple of years at least. Witek will take care of that.

# Manager Ott Trying Vainly To Lift Giant Club Higher

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

A weak, cellar dwelling New York Giant outfit was scheduled to open a four-game series at Braves Field this afternoon. It has been a long time since New York had so poor a club in the National League. In fact, to find another like it you have to go away back to the unhappy ownership of Andrew Freedman, which happens to be a long time ago.

Not since the horse car days of 1915 have the Giants finished eighth in a pennant race. John McGraw was the manager then, just beginning to lay the fundation of the great team he led to four successive flags in the early 1920's.

**Ott Trying**

However, there is one chapter of this 1943 Giant story which should be written in bold face type—the grand battle young Mel Ott has put up in the managerial seat. The little giant of the Polo Grounds has tried, with a certain measure of success on occasions, to carry the club on his blocky shoulders, and if there are those who blame him for the decline of the franchise, they are out of order. Mel some months before this collapse proved himself a good skipper.

Ott showed that he had the stuff to win when he brought the Giants home in the first division a year ago. But this spring he simply lost too many key players—some in the draft and others because they had moved another mile closer to the end of the road. Just the same, the manager kept swinging along in the heart of the batting order, trying with everything in his over-burdened body to keep the Giants in the heart of the race.

**Had to Quit**

There were many days when Ott should have been out of the line-up; times when he should have been at home, several blocks from the Polo Grounds. But he stayed with the job, clouting in runs with 17 homers and cutting down over ambitious base runners with that great arm of his in right field. Finally, about a week ago, Mel had to quit and go home for a few days. Not even one of the all-time greats could keep going indefinitely.

This may be Ott's final active season in the majors and all of us will be sorry to see him go, if he does. The reasons for this feeling—shared by every baseball writer around the circuit—are too numerous to list in this limited space. But first of all, Ott has been a gentleman and a great ball player. Among other things, his 467 home runs, as of this morning, were an all-time high for the National League.

**Fall Behind**

The war, of course, has handicapped every outfit in the big leagues. Picking real good ball players out of the minors consistently is a task beyond reach of all clubs. However, it is a fact thta the Giants have given their managers little star material since John McGraw's last key players grew beyond usefulness. Bill Terry was a failure as a developer of talent and Ott has not had time, nor the material with which to work. What Horace Stoneham needs, apparently, is a smart front office boss.

Casey Stengel announced late yesterday, after this paper had gone to press, that Red Barrett is his opening pitcher in this series with the Giants. That leaves Jim Tobin and Al Javery available for tomorrow's double-header, and Nate Andrews for the single game on Tuesday.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . Monday is an open date in the Hub . . . The Braves go to Camp Edwards for an exhibition with the team at that Army training grounds . . . The Giants, meanwhile, will keep a date at Lynn . . . Young Ray Martin will pitch for the Braves at Edwards . . . Wednesdaw and Thursday are also open dates on the Hub's schedule next week . . . The Red Sox open at Fenway on Friday . . . The Sox this week end engage the Yankees at New York.

### American League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 74 | 45 | .622 | |
| Washington | 66 | 58 | .532 | 10½ |
| Cleveland | 63 | 56 | .529 | 11 |
| Chicago | 63 | 58 | .521 | 12 |
| Detroit | 61 | 57 | .517 | 12½ |
| Boston | 58 | 64 | .475 | 17½ |
| St. Louis | 55 | 64 | .462 | 18 |
| Philadelphia | 41 | 79 | .342 | 33½ |

**Results Aug. 27**

**Cleveland 6, Chicago 2.**
**St. Louis 3, Detroit 1.**
**Only games cheduled.**

### National League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 77 | 40 | .658 | |
| Cincinnati | 66 | 52 | .559 | 11½ |
| Pittsburgh | 64 | 58 | .525 | 15½ |
| Brooklyn | 61 | 58 | .513 | 17½ |
| Chicago | 58 | 61 | .487 | 20 |
| Philadelphia | 54 | 66 | .450 | 21 |
| Boston | 51 | 64 | .443 | 25½ |
| New York | 43 | 75 | .364 | 35 |

**Results Aug. 27**

**Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.**
**Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.**
**Only games scheduled.**

### Yesterday's Stars

Aug. 27

*By the Associated Press*

**Claude Passeau and Ival Goodman, Cubs**—Passeau pitched five-hit ball and Goodman hit home run for victory over Pirates.

**Al Smith, Indians**—Pitched six-hit ball to beat White Sox.

**Max Marshall, Reds**—Made four hits to spark win over Cardinals.

**Denny Galehouse, Browns**—Held Tigers to seven hits and contributed a double to winning attack.

### Boston Batting

**Braves**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCarthy | 313 | 22 | 95 | 2 | 34 | .304 |
| Holmes | 476 | 59 | 130 | 5 | 31 | .273 |
| Masi | 160 | 21 | 45 | 5 | 22 | .306 |
| Nieman | 260 | 31 | 68 | 5 | 36 | .262 |
| Farrell | 145 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 10 | .262 |
| Kluttz | 168 | 11 | 43 | 0 | 17 | .256 |
| Workman | 406 | 34 | 115 | 9 | 55 | .247 |
| Wietelmann | 403 | 25 | 96 | 0 | 36 | .237 |
| Burns | 58 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 3 | .227 |
| Ross | 284 | 25 | 46 | 5 | 22 | .225 |
| Ryan | 355 | 41 | 74 | 1 | 19 | .209 |
| Joost | 329 | 27 | 60 | 2 | 18 | .182 |
| Poland | 113 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 7 | .177 |
| Heitzel | 75 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 4 | .160 |

**Red Sox**

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cronin | 60 | 7 | 23 | 3 | 29 | .383 |
| Partee | 282 | 28 | 75 | 0 | 27 | .266 |
| Fox | 451 | 53 | 133 | 2 | 39 | .295 |
| Culberson | 300 | 36 | 85 | 3 | 33 | .275 |
| Newsome | 313 | 33 | 85 | 1 | 15 | .272 |
| Doerr | 467 | 65 | 127 | 15 | 61 | .381 |
| Lupien | 490 | 52 | 122 | 4 | 33 | .249 |
| Tabor | 416 | 41 | 102 | 10 | 66 | .245 |
| Metkovich | 196 | 30 | 47 | 5 | 18 | .240 |
| Lake | 217 | 20 | 53 | 3 | 17 | .244 |
| Simmons | 110 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 11 | .200 |
| Lazer | 135 | 13 | 27 | 0 | 9 | .200 |
| Conroy | 80 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 6 | .186 |
| Peacock | 89 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 4 | .160 |

### Boston Pitching

**Braves**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MacFayden | 2 | 1 | Andrews | 10 | 17 |
| Tobin | 11 | 9 | Farrell | 0 | 1 |
| Javery | 11 | 12 | Odom | 0 | 3 |
| Salvo | 4 | 5 | Cardoni | 0 | 0 |
| Barrett | 10 | 13 | | | |

**Red Sox**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Judd | 10 | 6 | O'Neil | 1 | 1 |
| Hughson | 11 | 10 | Terry | 6 | 8 |
| Ryba | 7 | 4 | Deboen | 4 | 9 |
| Brown | 8 | 6 | Newsome | 8 | 10 |
| Woods | 8 | 8 | | | |

# How Bricker Would "Free" U. S. Farming

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 28 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican, last night proposed a farm program freed of "impractical directives hanging as a millstone around the neck of the producers of farm products."

In a public address, Governor Bricker said that bureaucracies are hindering American initiative and enterprise, particularly in the field of agriculture, and proposed a five-point farm program. His proposals are:

1. That the food problem can be solved by a complete change of procedure on the part of the centralized bureaucratic Administration in Washington responsible for the confusion of impractical directives hanging as a millstone around the neck of the producers and distributors of farm products.

2. That Government restrictions that interfere with the laws of supply and demand, so as to discourage all-out production, be removed.

3. All necessary Federal directives should be formulated by individuals familiar with agriculture and should be administered locally by individuals capable of an intelligent interpretation of their application.

4. That price ceilings on all perishable foods products should be remove dto avoid a continuation of heavy losses which have resulted from spoilage on a sluggish market.

5. That the most helpful procedure that can be taken is to encourage ever-adequate prices for farm products and make available an adequate supply of farm labor and machinery.

# American Bar Admits Negro

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Judge James S. Watson of the New York City Municipal Court today was elected to membership in the American Bar Association, becoming the first Negro to be admitted to the organization in many years.

The action by the Board of Governors ended the Association's 66th annual convention, which decreed in a resolution that neither "race, creed, nor color" should be a determining factor in membership.

The Association earlier in the week amended its By-laws to require four instead of two adverse votes to blackball a proposed member.

Joseph Welles Henderson of Philadelphia, the Association's newly elected Persident, said that Judge Watson was the first Negro elected to membership in "a good many years." He said the last previous election of a Negro that he could recall was that of William H. Lewis of Boston, in 1912.

Judge Watson's sponsor was announced as Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York. Action on the application of another Negro attorney, Francis S. Rivers of New York, was deferred by the Board.

### Disney Work to Aid Mexican Education

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 28 (AP)—The animated cartoons of Walt Disney are to go to work in the Mexican educational system, it was announced here today.

Mr. Disney, who was received yesterday by President Avila Camacho, said he will bring members of his staff from Hollywood to make pictures in collaboration with Mexican artists.

The pictures will teach reading and health and sanitation.

President Avila Camacho yesterday received visiting Hollywood cinema personalities at the National Palace. Among the visitors were Louis B. Mayer, Walt Disney, Hedy Lamarr and John Loder, her husband; Walter Pidgeon and James Fitzpatrick.

### Airmen Off Grid

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas (AP)—The Naval Air Training Center here will have no "varsity" football team, Lieut. Commander Frank C. Lane has announced.

"The main reason for our decision is the stepped-up training program of cadets here," says Mr. Lane.

The team won four games, tied one and lost three against Southwest Conference and service elevens last season.

### Browns Get Milnar

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Al Milnar, southpaw hurler of the Cleveland Indians, has been obtained by the St. Louis Browns on waivers and will join them in Detroit next week.

# Britain Plans Large Share In South American Trading

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Britain is expecting and planning to have a substantial share in foreign postwar collaboration with South American countries. Its expectations have been ventilated in the House of Commons and on public platforms; its plans are being formulated in official and semi-official offices and by old-established and efficient mercantile organizations.

Wherever one travels in South America today there is a note of alertness among British officials and traders. They are conscious of the increased role this continent is destined to play in world affairs. An overhauling of the diplomatic service and a revision of manufacturing and trading policies are designed to meet the new demands.

Foreign Minister Anthony Eden was engagingly frank in the House of Commons recently when he admitted that South America had been kind of dumping-ground for second-class diplomats, who had aged or failed in other geographical spheres. Mr. Eden did not enlarge further, because most Britons in South America know that this continent used to be looked upon as a kind of temporary exile where young secretaries were punished for escapades at home and "older hands" spent their last years of service prior to retirement. It would not have been so bad if the British foreign office chiefs had attained their limited ends without harm to others. Unfortunately, South American governments and peoples were forced to take note and could not but accept the treatment as a slight; and British commercial interests were neglected.

Century-old investments, historic ties forged by soldiers and sailors fighting for South American independence, and lack of competition enabled Britain to build up a dominant trade position until the first world war in spite of these adverse diplomatic factors. German competition had developed ominously in the beginning of the twentieth century, but British dominance was not definitely threatened until during and after the first war. Then the rise of nationalism undermined investments and the growth of domestic manufacturing together with determined and efficient American competition reduced actual trade participation.

The British, of course, has always been a career service, though not in the real American meaning of the word. Mr. Eden's admissions in the House of Commons implied that the representation is still not all that could be desired, though changes continue to be made even in wartime, to improve representation. It is understood also that in the future there will be special examinations for young diplomats assigned to the Latin-American field, just as there have been in the past for some of the eastern services, such as China, Japan and Siam.

**British Communities Aid**

While the British prepare diplomatically, they have the benefit in their future planning of the existence of long-standing and numerically strong communities in all the southern republics. No matter where one goes, from the goldfields of Colombia to the sheep-farms of Patagonia there is always the British community. Some may be of the fourth and fifth generation and many are intermarried with the South Americans, but they all provide the contacts and vehicles for the spread of British trade and culture. Other European nations have similar valuable ties; but these are not bolstered by great financial and industrial investments like those of the British. Americans have few, practically none.

The British Council is the foremost agency for the propagation of British education in South America. Actually, this organization, with the London Government exercising vast influence within, is concerned with overseas generally, but the war has forced most of its attention toward the Latin lands of the New World. Its Chairman is Sir Malcolm Robertson, a former Ambassador in Buenos Aires, who has a decided South American economic and cultural complex. The representative of the Council in Latin America is Sir Eugen Millington Drake, former Minister to Uruguay.

The Council spends large amounts of money annually in promoting cultural exchange, offering numerous scholarships, many of which have been taken up in wartime, and in subsidizing British and Anglo-South American institutions. It is continually increasing its expenditures in this continent and has made many fresh plans for the postwar period.

There is also the newly-formed Hispanic Council in London. This organization, promoted and presided over by Lord Davidson, who has vast land, railway and trading enterprises in South America, has an ambitious scheme for producing a postwar flow of young Britons to take part in the life of Latin-American countries.

Lord Davidson often speaks for the British railways in Argentina, which recently began a campaign to tell the Argentines what the British investment has been worth to them in the development of their country and what it is sacrificing to overcome wartime difficulties of transport in Argentina.

The Argentines, because of their peculiar international position, have tried to keep close to the British. The latter, undoubtedly, realize the strength of their position, but their representatives have made mistakes. One of these occurred when the Chamber of Commerce invited as special guest of honor the selected presidential candidate of the Castillo regime. That was but a week before the military revolution, which caused a hurried abandonment of the banquet plans.

Britons in South America have often complained that their interests were neglected because of the "Far Eastern complex" in London. Today several British companies with Asiatic interests have turned their eyes toward the New World. Sir Victor Sassoon, who has many investments east of Suez, was recently in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Other British concerns with existing interests in South America are believed on the eve of expansion. The Marquis of Bute's name is mentioned in this connection.

Reuters, the British news agency, is busy digging in. It was virtually unknown in South America prior to this war. It made its first major move when Havas was eclipsed at the time of the fall of France. Since then Reuters has established headquarters in Buenos Aires and is sharing substantially in the servicing of vernacular newspapers in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and several other republics. Its progress has, to a certain extent, been spectacular, and the management hints further plans for after the war.

South America has been forced to depend largely on the United States for its supplies since 1940 events required the British to devote themselves to a total war effort. Lately the position has improved. The improvement is slight but the trend clear. Several countries—Chile among them—have been offered sorely-needed merchandise, on an assignment basis similar to the American export rationing regime. Chile has been promised tea and jute sacking from India, conditioned on a government-arranged plan which passes all benefits to the consumer.

As the shipping and supply position has improved, favors have been done to other countries, including Brazil and Argentina. Anglo-American policy toward the latter state, the only Latin republic to retain diplomatic connections with the Axis, is worked out in frequent consultation. In drawing food supplies from Argentina for homeland and overseas requirements, Britain has sent many an empty ship to the River Plate. What would be more simple than to place a few products so desperately needed in Argentina aboard these vessels? If anything is done like this, it will certainly be by Anglo-American agreement.

British export planners, however, are chiefly concerned with postwar competition in South America. It is noticeable that, even in the high tide of offensive operations in the war, the House of Commons found time to debate programs and prospects in this market.

Dr. Leslie Burgin has expressed fears that Brazil might not get a fair export deal because of differences between its Government and the City of London regarding fulfillment of past obligations. Sir Granville Gibson has warned that "countries which in the past were our happy hunting ground will be among our keenest competitors." This is a reference to southern manufacturing development with American-supplied machinery and to the creation of export machinery in southern countries themselves.

# Cairo Grows as Relief Center With Liberation of Nations

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the the Middle East*

CAIRO, Aug. 28—A United Nations victory in the Balkans, which many persons believe will follow closely on Allied triumphs in Italy, is going to make Cairo a busy place. With Southeastern Europe free from Axis domination this city will be called upon to direct civilian relief in countries now both friendly and officially hostile.

In preparation for this work organizations which were set up for wark work are being readied for a follow-up job of civilian relief. This changeover is emphasized by Washington-London belief that not only is a Balkan victory rapidly approaching, but that all interested must be prepared to take over without a moment's delay.

Speaking with a Red Cross official, I was told that already that organization's emphasis was beginning to shift away from its original job of "mothering" troops in favor of getting ready for the much larger task of alleviating distress in reconquered areas of southern Europe.

Persons whose first job here was to run soldier entertainment now are being trained in the work of food distribution, community rehabilitation, and general welfare. Instead of thinking of supervising military clubhouses, Red Cross workers now are turning the supervision of warehouses being stocked with emergency relief supplies.

Red Cross officials believe that virtually all their workers, although engage largely for troop recreation work, will elect to stay on to aid in relief activities.

The United States Army organization here is also interesting itself increasingly in this aspect of the war problem. A portion of the goods now being shipped by the United States to its armed forces here are suitable for relief work and substantial stockpiles are expected to be accumulated. Whether these goods will be distributed under supervision of the Army, Red Cross, or the relief organization now headed by former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, is not known but the three groups are certain to work together even more closely in the future than they have done in the past.

### Fraser River Rocks Costly in Salmon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Probably a million salmon were halted by the rocky obstructions at Hells Gate Canyon in the Fraser River on their way to spawning grounds and destroyed before they had reached their goal, according to the report of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

Since 1913, when disastrous rock slides occured at he canyon, Hells Gate has taken toll of from one half to two thirds of the salmon run during the days of the height of the migration season, said the report.

Last year a temporary brailer was installed at the canyon to facilitate the passage of the salmon upstream. The commission may find it necessary to undertake a more ambitious fishway project to cost several hundred thousands of dollars if a permanent solution of the problem is to be found.

### Unlisted Sprint

NEW YORK (AP) — Gunder Haegg, following his farewell track appearance when he beat Gil Dodds and Bill Hulse, broadcast to his native Sweden. He dashed up the Randalls Island concrete steps barefooted when informed he was on the air.

# Germans Wring Manpower Faster Out of Seized Lands

By Egon Kaskeline
*Writes for The Christian Science Monitor*

The increased difficulties of the German military situation have induced the Nazis to speed up mobilization of all available manpower in Occupied Europe. As the virtual break-down of Italy makes it unlikely that new contingents of workers will come from this "allied" country, the Germans are anxious to comb out the reservoir of manpower still existing in other countries, especially in France.

The number of foreigners work-in Germany has reached a new peak and is reliably estimated to be between 11,000,000 and 13,000,000, war prisoners and "volunteer" workers included.

The German High Command and the Nazi Party are well aware of the dangerous implications of a situation in which a large part of German industrial and agricultural output is produced by discontented foreign slaves. The Nazis, therefore, are making a new attempt to win the good will of their "guest-workers"—this is now the official German name for foreign labor slaves—and to stimulate the efficiency of their work.

**Vichy Sheds Pretense**

The Vichy Government has virtually given up its previous pretensions to have concluded a "barter" contract with Germany according to which French war prisoners would be exchanged against French labor "volunteers." Since the beginning of the "relevé" only 40,000—mostly of French prisoners—have returned to their homes, while during the same period 600,000 to 700,000 French workers have been sent to Germany.

Official documents of the French Government now speak of "France's practical participation in the European struggle against Bolshevism" and compare the labor draft for Germany with the abolished military conscription. The mobilization of French youths continues and the Government is using methods more and more ruthless to break the unanimous resistance of the French people.

The Gestapo and the Militia, Chief of Government Pierre Laval's special police, have extended their rule of terror over all France. Urban and rural communities are systematically searched, the young men rounded up and summarily shipped to Germany.

Thousands of French youths may have succeeded in hoodwinking the police and in hiding in mountains and woods, but the majority did not escape M. Laval's trap. This is clearly proved by the ever increasing number of Frenchmen arriving in Germany.

**Germans Still Dissatisfied**

According to Fighting French information, the German authorities in France, still dissatisfied with the collaboration of M. Laval's police, are now organizing their own French labor police, composed of pro-German Frenchmen. A special school directed by German SS instructors has been founded in Pontivy near Lorient, Brittany, where French policemen who are to be placed in charge of labor camps receive a month's training. These men are recruited from collaborationist circles and receive very high pay.

Even Dr. Joseph Goebbels' henchmen have ceased to pretend that the bulk of the foreign workers in Germany have voluntary come to help the Third Reich win the war against the United Nations. Analyzing the mentality of the foreign workers in Germany, the organ of the German "Arbeitsfront" distinguishes between three categories of foreigners—those who are its decided enemies and have come to sabotage German war production, and the large majority of politically indifferent men and women who might be won over by material advantages.

The Germans apparently have begun to understand that slave-driving alone does not pay and that "bullying" the foreign workers may induce them to restrain from acts of sabotage but will not stimulate their working efficiency.

**Necessity Tempers Treatment**

There are several indications that the Nazis—in desperate need to speed up their war production—have modified many of their previous methods of dealing with their labor slaves. It is not by accident that the name of "guest-workers" is now so frequently employed by the Germans to designate the foreign workers.

In May, 1943, Herr Fritz Sauckel, Commissioner General for the German Labor Effort, declared that in order to obtain maximum efforts from foreign workers, they must receive good food, live in clean and healthful dwellings and be well treated "according to German justice." All camps of foreign workers in Germany have now been taken over by the German "Arbeitsfront" and military interference with their organization has been eliminated.

German labor offices have been instructed by the Commissioner General to see that foreign workers are mainly employed according to their original callings and that in the future foremen and supervisors are to be picked up among reliable foreign workers. The advantages of social insurance and of insurance against war damage are to be extended to foreign workers. In recent weeks, the German Government has even gone so far as to declare that aliens who volunteered for the Todt Organization could apply for German citizenship.

**Workers Entertained**

The organization "Kraft durch Freude" has received orders to organize public entertainments for "guest-workers." German newspapers report that numerous sport meetings for foreign workers have taken place in German war production centers, that special "homes" have been designated where the workers meet, where dramatic and musical performances are held and where they have the opportunity to attend professional and other lectures.

In June, 1943, a "congress" of foreign workers met in Hamburg. An Association of French workers, "Le Pont" [The Bridge], has been founded, publishing its own newspaper. The Nazi press has declared that living and especially dwelling conditions of foreign workers have considerably improved, that they are now authorized to leave their residences and to visit German cities in their vicinity, and that the labor camps are no more surrounded by barbed wire.

Many of these reports, of course, are mere propaganda and are contradicted by statements of foreign workers who succeeded in leaving Germany. These men and women are unanimous in their complaints of bad food and declare that they had been virtually treated as prisoners. They state that they worked 10 to 12 hours daily and that an important part of their wages had been withheld as contributions for the "Winterhelp" and other German organizations.

**Deliberate Deception**

It appears, therefore, that, in order to speed up production, the Nazis are attempting to deceive their foreign slaves as they deceived the German workers without actually improving their living conditions.

It is, moreover, striking that in German reports on meetings or organizations of foreign workers the name of Hamburg and of cities in the vicinity of the German port are so frequently repeated. This seems to prove that large contingents of foreigners are concentrated in or near the German North Sea port, which is probably the most bombed spot on the earth.

The impression that the Germans are consciously exposing foreign workers to Allied bombings is corroborated by reports according to which French prisoners are used as emergency squads to clear the streets of destroyed cities and by information from Belgian sources that every month several thousands of foreign workers are killed by Allied bombs.

How far foreign workers have been taken in by German enticements is difficult to decide. That discontent and unrest among them continues is clearly indicated by the numerous capital sentences which German courts are pronouncing, among them many against workers from Western Europe. Moreover, the increasing skeptical and even hostile attitude which the majority of their German fellow-workers display against the Nazi regime does not improve the feelings of their alien colleagues toward their German masters.

## Dakar Pro-Allied

DAKAR, West Africa, Aug. 16. Delayed (AP)—René Pleven, French Minister of Colonies, said he had met Vice-Admiral William Glassford, Jr., and ascertained that whole-hearted co-operation existed between his administration and Allied officials.

Admiral Glassford, from Phoenix, Ariz., who negotiated the use of French facilities at Dakar by U. S. Naval forces early this year, arrived in June as President Roosevelt's personal representative in French West Africa.

M. Pleven declared at a press conference that all French colonies were eager to support the Algiers Government and to combine efforts for a production drive.

He said the Algiers Committee was receiving constant messages from Occupied France in which resistance groups acknowledged the new leadership and pledged full support by an overwhelming majority of the French people.

## Nigeria Government Plots Postwar Jobs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Postwar employment of demobilized soldiers is planned by the Nigerian Government, for which the Governor has appointed a committee to formulate a program of demobilization to be carried out in co-operation with civilian labor authorities in order to avoid releasing on the labor market simultaneously a large number of persons representing various trades and degrees of skill. The United States Department of Commerce recorded the proposal.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## American Soldier Watches Palermo Burn

Associated Press

**Ships and Harbor Works Suffer Under Counterattack by Axis**

Standing on a pier, this unidentified fighter from the United States watches flames and smoke shoot skyward from wrecked vessels and port installations at Palermo, Sicily. This was the result of an attack by Axis dive-bombers soon after the Americans moved in. Seven Axis planes were shot down during the 2½-hour attack.

# British Report on Schools an Aid to Parents

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 28— Another step in the task of disentangling Britain's complex tradition-bound educational system has been taken with publication here today of the Fleming Committee report on abolition of tuition fees in grant-aided secondary schools.

The main task of this Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Fleming, noted Scottish lawyer and educationist, is to make recommendations on the future of the famous "public schools" where in the past a large proportion of Britain's so-called ruling class has enjoyed expensive and exclusive education unavailable to the masses.

But, as a first step, the Committee has tackled the intermediate schools, halfway between the free schools and expensive schools. Even on this category, however, the Committee has failed to agree.

A majority report of 11 of the Committee's 18 members favors complete abolition of tuition fees in grant-aided secondary schools which are financed partly by parents' fees [considerably lower than public school fees], partly by state grants and partly by grants from local authorities.

**Fitted to Pupil's Needs**

The minority report, which includes signature of Lord Fleming, Chairman of the Committee, recommends continuation of some fees by parents able to pay, though it indorses the majority report in advocating that every child should have access to the education for which it is best fitted, without regard to parental means.

These two reports may well forecast the findings on the major issue of the public schools, expected later this year. If so, it indicates that there is not likely to be any general agreement on the future of institutions like Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby which are known the world over.

No short cut in reordering Britain's complex schooling system evolved over the centuries seems in sight. But meanwhile financial and economic experts, local government reformers, and politicians, besides educationists, are probing the implications of a nation-wide school reform.

**Boost in Local Rates**

They find, for instance, that the minimum cost of the Government's recently announced proposal for a national educational system will add 16 per cent to local rates. That doesn't take account of the National Exchequer contribution needed from the pockets of income-tax payers. And education is still only one of the many other social reforms.

Householders, however, much as they may desire a better education for all, are alarmed at the prospect of local rates skyrocketing. Income, tax payments are now nearly all being deducted from weekly or monthly salary or wage payments. But most rates still come as onerous half-yearly lump sums.

Owning even a modest middle-class home these days entails an annual payment of anything from £30 to £60 a year in rates alone, even on the present scale. Rates may well be doubled by the demands of all the new social services.

How is, perhaps, double that amount to be borne? Ask the sort of parents who used to spend £150 yearly sending their sons away to boarding school life at one of the public schools.

**Pertinent Questions**

Answer to the public school question isn't just whether or not it is desirable that they shall continue as a part of the British system. Even more pertinent questions seem to be whether the new economic system in Britain will have a place for them? Whether even fairly well-to-do parents will put up with continuing to pay twice for education—first, for national education system through rates and taxes, and, secondly, through private fees for public schools?

The Fleming Committee has a difficult task because it doesn't have a mandate to inquire also into the economic future of parents. But in any case, revolutionary changes in British education right up to and including public schools looks more and more inevitable on economic grounds, quite regardless of educationists' reports.

# Alaskan Road Builder Gets Post in Desert

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DESERT TRAINING CENTER, Calif.—The United States Army officer who engineered the building of one of the most spectacular roads of modern times—the Alaska Military Highway, 1,559 miles long—is currently assigned to training the 9th Armored Division of the Army on the sun-baked California desert.

While the contrast in locale certainly would seem striking, Brig. Gen. William M. Hoge calls the desert a surprisingly appropriate setting for a talk about the road it was his job to build, because, he says, much of the country the Alaska Highway crosses is as herculean as this and as bare. And all of it, including the vast forest stretches, is as magnificently wild.

The assignment to build a road that would connect a Canadian railroad terminus with Fairbanks, Alaska, might well have looked like a decade's work. The specifications were brief and to the point: "to supply the Army."

But General Hoge had completed a military highway on Bataan Peninsula just before the war started and he knew what was needed. He began his work up North in March of 1942, actual construction was undertaken in May, and the week before Thanksgiving the Highway was opened—more than three months ahead of schedule.

**Maps With Few Details**

Some one has compared building the Alaska Highway to what constructing a road from Kansas City to New York would mean if no help or equipment were available along the way and all supplies had to be moved along from the starting point. Yet the job was even harder than that. Much of the route it covered had never been seen before except by occasional trappers and prospectors. And the only maps the General had to work with were almost totally lacking in detail—and scaled 17 miles to the inch!

General Hoge's men began work at both ends: at Dawson Creek in the Yukon Territory above Edmonton, Canada; at Fairbanks in Alaska; and at Whitehorse in between. Often they had to work 350 miles from their supply bases. Except for observations he and his staff made by airplane right at the beginning, and about 300 miles of roads already constructed at certain points, they had no precedents to go by. They surveyed the route as they went.

Eventually the southern sector was put in charge of the man now heading what has been named the Northwest Service Command, Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor. General Hoge kept at the northern half until the whole was finished.

Down here in the desert General Hoge has been reading with interest accounts in The Christian Science Monitor of the spur road his former colleague, General O'Connor, is building from the coast to connect with the Alaska Military Highway at a point 108 miles north of Whitehorse. Inland, General Hoge says, this touches on a tremendous Alaskan wonderland which may thereby be opened to the postwar tourist. The major part of the trip from the States to the beginning of this spur highway will be by boat, in General Hoge's judgment the most feasible approach to Alaska and still the least costly.

**Inland Supply Route**

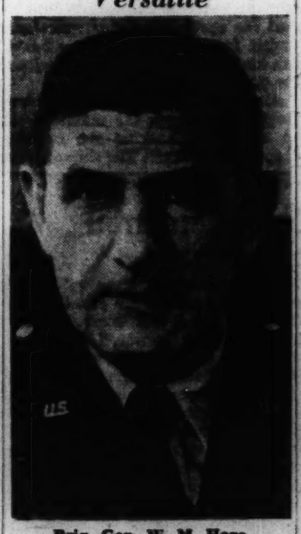
General Hoge admits that the Alaska Highway itself may see tourist travel some day and have certain value for freight hauling, but he emphasizes that it was built with another purpose in view. The traveler who follows it during many years to come, he believes, will need the hardihood to match its great distances and the towering peaks of the Rockies and the Saint Elias Mountains. It was built because Alaska is strategic in the Pacific war and must have an inland supply route.

Completed, it is a stout 24-foot wide highway in the wilderness. General Hoge illustrates the meaning by pointing to the "towns" marked on familiar maps of that region: Many of them, he says, have three or four inhabitants at most.

The route chosen was not the one enthusiastic advocates of a Canadian-Alaskan highway had been talking about for years. It couldn't be. The enthusiasts had been thinking in terms of scenic grandeur; General Hoge had to think in terms of military necessity. The enthusiasts had virtually made no concrete plans, but the Japanese militarists had. And the Army's job was to outwit the Japanese planners by building a supply road that would be safe from possible bombing or land attack.

Of the drafted men under his command who did the job, General Hoge cannot say too much in praise. Under what he calls the most vicious conditions of discomfort, these Americans worked day and night through all sorts of weather—mostly bitter cold—without complaining. They did a gargantuan job as the Army had hoped they would do it, and they did it better than planned, even, with splendid morale.

## *Versatile*



Brig. Gen. W. M. Hoge
Now training 9th Armored Division in the California desert.

# Scarcity Puts Prices Up In Yugoslavia

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 28— The highest prices on the Continent of Europe, with possible exception of those in Greece, have just been reported by travelers from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, who state that a suit of clothes in the Serbian Capital is unobtainable for less than 50,000 dinars, while a pair of leather shoes cost a minimum of 20,000 dinars. Many food prices are proportionately high. For instance, lard costs 2,300 dinars a kilogram and flour is unobtainable at less than 400 dinars a kilogram.

The clothing situation particularly has deteriorated and even bankers and professional men can be seen wearing wooden shoes or sacking on their feet, while the vast majority of the Capital's civilian population has not been in a position to buy any clothing at all since 1941, when "black market" prices began to rise following the steadily increasing scarcity.

The main repercussion of the downfall of Mussolini, apart from the increased expectancy of the civilian population, has been the remarkable flow of recruits to Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's army in Yugoslavia, which now reportedly is being better supplied.

These recruits include many former Partisans who were disappointed at the results of the attempted formation of a Soviet Republic inside Yugoslavia—incidentally, there seems no foundation for recent reports stating that Partisans had broken through to the Undine area. It is reported from the Dalmatian coastline that many villages and towns were evacuated following "disciplinary" measures by the Croat pro-Axis Ustachi units, which now operate in that area and from where also many volunteers have recently joined General Mikhailovitch for training. The general atmosphere is described as that of "impatient eagerness" following events in Italy, while followers of Pavelitch are showing open signs of nervousness, though hitherto there has been no confirmation of radiocast reports of the abdication of the Duke of Spoleto.

## *Legion of Merit For General Clark*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)— Award of the Legion of Merit to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark for services as Deputy Chief of Staff at General Headquarters and Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces before the invasion of North Africa, was announced by the War Department.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# Fascist Underground Move Seeks to Upset Badoglio

By Paul Cremona
*A Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 28— Anew underground movement has sprung up in Italy—an underground Fascist movement aimed at the overthrow of the Badoglio Government and restoration of the Fascist regime which was liquidated about five weeks ago.

Little is yet known of the mysterious activities of this movement which may play a very important part when the future destiny of Italy will be forged, except that it is fully supported by Berlin, and that its two leaders, Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the dissolved Fascist Party and Fascist diehard, and Allesandro Pavolini, Fascist intellectual and former Minister of Propaganda, are both in Berlin and have succeeded in convincing Hitler that Fascism in Italy is not finished.

The machinations of these two extremist Fascist leaders consist mainly in the formation of a so-called Iron Guard which within the next few days, weeks or months intends to carry out a coup d'état.

**Duce Under Surveillance**

Benito Mussolini, who founded the Fascist movement nearly a quarter of a century ago, is outside this movement. He is on an island off the coast of Naples under strictest surveillance of the Italian authorities and completely discredited even in the eyes of his former supporters.

The Badoglio Government appears to be fully aware of these machinations of the Neo-Fascists and has already taken severest measures against the leaders of the dissolved Fascist Party.

The recent arrests of various prominent figures of the overthrown Fascist regime, such as Carlo Scorza, last Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and former Foreign Secretary, indicate the Government is determined to nip in the bud any attempt at Fascist restoration. Count Dino Grandi is reported to be still in Rome under police surveillance, and his movements are carefully checked.

Acting on instructions from Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, Signor Farinacci and Signor Pavolini through their agents in Italy are secretly forming an Iron Guard on the SS model with German support.

The delay of Marshal Badoglio in concluding the armistice with the United Nations is indirectly helping Fascist groups to reorganize their ranks.

**Three Main Groups**

There are at present in Italy three different political currents which are all working to establish their own ascendancy in the present political confusion.

They are the Monarchists, the Republican anti-Fascists, and the Fascists. The Monarchists naturally support King Victor Emmanuel III and the Badoglio regime. The Republican anti-Fascists, namely, five anti-Fascist parties, favor, although not unanimously, the abolition of the Monarchy and oppose collaboration of anti-Fascist elements with the Badoglio regime.

Count Sforza, eminent Italian liberal statesman and former Foreign Minister, is spoken of as a possible Republican leader. Communists are said to support Republican parties only in Northern Italy, but have remained outside the anti-Fascist coalition in other centers.

**Underground Channels**

Fascists who were stunned after unexpected events of July 25 are now more active, although for the moment they prefer to work through underground channels.

Having suppressed the Fascist Party, but without at the same time enabling former political groups to resume their full activity, Premier Badoglio is in an extremely difficult position, and his regime rests only on support of the Army and the Monarchists.

In that respect the Badoglio regime cannot be defined as a government representative of the Italian people, but rather as a stopgap administration set up to meet the situation following the overthrow of Fascism.

The struggle for power in Italy has not yet begun.

## Food Situation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)— The Department of Commerce reports that from a food standpoint Italy normally was among the more nearly self-supporting of the industrialized countries of Europe.

Taking note in its Foreign Commerce Weekly of reports of an acute Italian food shortage, the Department said that those who believe the present wartime situation there represents the country's normal position failed to take into account several factors.

It listed among these the drain on food supplies caused by the necessity of feeding a large army in the field, shipments of many foodstuffs to Germany, and the hoarding of crops by peasants "who consider stores of food more desirable than lire with which they can buy little clothing or other commodities."


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# The Home Forum



## Thinkers Are Needed

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ONE OF THE MASTERPIECES of modern sculpture is Rodin's heroic figure called "The Thinker." Rodin produced this great symbol of contemplation in an era of mental turmoil not given to the habit of meditation.

A quarter of a century earlier, Mary Baker Eddy had made her penetrating statement in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii), "The time for thinkers has come."

What is the implication in this great pronouncement by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science? Had not thinkers always existed? Were not the prophets thinkers? Was not Christ Jesus a thinker? Yes, all of these were thinkers of the highest order. Obviously, Mrs. Eddy was calling attention to the fact that the time had come for people generally to do more thinking for themselves and not leave that task to a few. Indeed, it is essential that they should do so if Christian civilization is to be preserved.

But can it be done? Up to the present time, despite the efforts of large numbers of educational institutions, only a comparatively small number of real thinkers has been produced. Adequately to answer this question we must find out what constitutes a real thinker. Is one learned in the physical sciences, languages, philosophy, statecraft, or economics a thinker? Not necessarily. Many well trained in these branches of learning, useful and necessary as they are in their respective stations, are not thereby made capable of doing fundamental thinking in the widest and deepest meaning of the term. The kind of thinkers to whom Mrs. Eddy referred is indicated in the following passage from her book, "Christian Healing" (p. 3): "The primitive privilege of Christianity was to make men better, to cast out error, and heal the sick. It was a proof, more than a profession thereof; a demonstration, more than a doctrine. It was the foundation of right thinking and right acting, and must be reestablished on its former basis. The stone which the builders rejected must again become the head of the corner."

Here we have a definition of the thinking that is needed to save the individual from suffering and the world from destruction. It is the thinking and acting which characterized primitive Christianity, and which must again be used as the cornerstone of all constructive effort, individually and collectively. This is the kind of thinking that is demanded in the present emergency. It was, and is, scientific because it is based upon fixed divine Principle and is capable of demonstration. And the time also demands that there shall be not merely a few such thinkers, but multitudes. As the prophet predicted, this is the day of the Lord when multitudes are in the valley of decision; and only thinkers can make righteous decisions, that is, decisions based upon the Science and Principle of being. We have reached the time when only right decisions will lead us out of the valley on to the high plains of freedom and stability.

It is highly significant that Mrs. Eddy should have coupled the expressions "right thinking" and "right acting," for Christian Science is emphasizing to the world that there is no such thing as an act without its actuating thought; that the act cannot be separated from the thought. It goes further and declares that actually all is infinite Mind, and that its effect or manifestation must be mental. This means that the right thinker is essentially the right doer, and that the reward of right thinking is inevitable and sure. Thus is Christianity brought down from the realm of theory to a practical, provable, workaday basis.

The necessity that every individual be a thinker in his own right was pointed out centuries ago by the writer of Proverbs (23:7), "For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." And just what one should think in his heart is shown by Paul in his letter to the Philippians (4:8): "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Yes, the time for thinkers is now. Increasingly must Christian Science demonstrate to the world the fact that thinking and living are synonymous in the spiritual sense, and therefore endued with power. Necessarily must this be so, because God is both Mind and Life. Since man is the offspring of the Mind which is Life, the two qualities of being known as thinking and living must be coexistent. The need and result of right thinking and living are well illustrated in the words of Horatius Bonar:

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

By Courtesy of the Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE FISH MARKET, MARSEILLES: *An Etching by Henry Rushbury*

THE BRITISH ETCHER, Henry Rushbury, received his early education in drawing, as some of his contemporary graphic artists have done, in evening classes. It was when he left his native Birmingham for London that he experienced the trials of the beginner and then the satisfaction of success and recognition. During the last war, he did a series of drawings of "the London Front," and they have been conserved in the Imperial War Museum and the Tate Gallery.

After the war, he studied at the Slade School, later traveling to Southern France, where he made prints of the city of Marseilles. While there, he met Muirhead Bone, who taught him a good deal about the art of composition and the manipulation of drypoint. He made drawings of the docks and fisheries of Marseilles. He portrayed the bridge and quay, the vessels in the harbor, the old houses and the church.

Here we see "The Fish Market" bustling with daily activity. The hawkers and the shoppers are shown busily occupied with their transactions, making active contrast with the stout Doric columns of the façade of the market-hall. The busy clatter of street traffic is secondary to the architecture, which seems to occupy the better energies of the artist.

Other subjects by Henry Rushbury are views of Rome, Siena, Genoa, Florence, Viterbo, scenes in Provence, Paris, London, and the English countryside.

DOROTHY ADLOW

## They Fish for the World

AT THE FOOT OF Taylor Street, in San Francisco, hundreds of little boats are still asleep under the moon. It is an early dawn moonlight and the boats have come home from the sea. The moon is a soft silver fish, afloat in a wide sea of cobalt blue. Under that morning moonlight, the fishermen have carried home their great brown nets in the flat little baskets that look like coolies' hats. Later in the morning, when the sun is high over Russian Hill, these men will sit out on the white span of sidewalk to mend their nets. They will sing together many of their native songs, as they weave the long flat needles, made of bone, in and out, in and out. They will have brought home their heavy nets from the sea. With them, they will have carried the scent of the sea itself. Through the many windows of the street, the smell of dancing foam will set the heart to singing of coral reefs and sea anemones, the colors of the rainbow and the tints therein; like the bright galaxy of boats that wend their way far out into the sea and back again.

Later in the afternoon, the water at the wharf will be as smooth as a jade brooch. There will not be left a net or a boat. The fishermen will have brought back their many baskets of net to their boats. They will have put butter into the larder and perhaps some good red jam, some sausages, and a pot of soup. Each will have brushed the deck of his boat carefully and well. Each will have placed the great diamond-knotted lace in its proper place. Each, in his turn, will start his motor humming. The shipman's caravan will wind like a serpent out into the gold of the Golden Gate. Into the red light of the late afternoon, the songs of fishermen will fly slowly, like the gulls that follow them. Like a slow singing bird that glides away, one hears and watches until the colored caravan has drifted out of sight. After the fishermen are all away at sea tonight, the red and blue lights will go on at the wharf. Many people will come in automobiles and on the rattling little pulley cars to laugh and to eat the seafoods that San Francisco's fishermen provide for the world.

Before the sun is up, the tired serpent made of gay little blue, green, and yellow boats will wind its way through the water and into the gray wharf. The fishermen who have no boats will already have come with their long bamboo poles to sit upon the splintery wharf and fish. Young boys will come with their pin hooks and their string. They will dangle their feet over the edge of the wharf and shout to one another as the sly fish nibble beneath the waves at the tempting bits of bait. But, at Fisherman's Wharf, a fish is too clever to nibble a hook. Perhaps, a fish can smell and see above the water, where the many fishermen are unloading their catch and washing their nets that have been busy through the night. Fountains of city water pour over the nets in the attempt to wash away the smell and the tang of the sea. Gulls fly slowly everywhere, begging as much as a little sardine to eat. But the smell of the sea cannot be washed away. It is part of the wharf. Nor can the gulls be shooed away; for, under the barnacled pillars, they have their homes.

It is full day! Lobster and prawns, salmon and cod, the thick long sides of a fish to eat; thin colored canopies that sing songs over the street and bearded old fishermen sitting on the curbstone telling tales of sea adventure to laughing dark-faced boys; men with heavy straw baskets full of fresh sea creatures to sell the housewives along the balconied thoroughfares; someone in a doorway singing "La Rondinella" to the sound of an accordion; waiters in little red jackets walking up and down carrying luncheon menus; little low windows that display abalone shell lamps and picture postcards that will tell the people back home: "This is Fisherman's Wharf, most colorful spot in San Francisco."

It is full night! A boat whistles. A fog horn cries. The lights of the town settle down to rest. The little green and white trolley-car has taken all the laughing visitors back over the hill to their hotels. Only the gulls cry in the beauty of the night. The singing waves dance against the platform stage, where daily the fishermen present their drama of the sea. All is quiet at the wharf. The shops and cauldrons now are closed. The pretty postcards are put away until morning. But out upon the green flat mirror called the sea, fishermen are chanting under the moonlight. They are hauling onto the decks of their much-loved boats, fish of all shapes and sizes; sea food that makes a San Francisco wharf a buzzing, well-spun, colored tapestry. They fish for the world!

W. EDWIN VER BECKE

## The Background of A Spanish Painter

A DARK ISLAND in the Hellenic Sea, equally remote from Europe, Asia, and Africa, equally accessible to Greeks, Egyptians, and Syrians—the island of Dionysus, the home of the ancient legends of Prometheus and Daedalus: such is Crete, the birthplace of Domenico Theotocopuli. A thousand years before the flowering of Greek art, this island produced an art all of its own, at the perfection of which we may guess from the ruins of it that remain: immense labyrinthine palaces of exquisite and graceful decoration; columns that swell upward; female ivory figurines, variegated and ornamented with gold, tightly corseted and with wide-opened eyes; elongated clay figures of animals and springers; landscape frescoes in blue and yellow full of butterflies and sharply defined flowers; fairylike pictures with blue crocus-gatherers or mauve-coloured elongated figures of youths with vessels between widespread fingers—all this the scattered shards of a great and overripe art, the remote source of the art of El Greco. What vestiges remain to us from this early period are eloquent as they are scanty; but the further we progress through the centuries, the dimmer are the witnesses to the artistic life on Greco's native isle. Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, colonists from Byzantium and Palestine, Saracens and Crusaders from all lands touched at this island, lived or lodged there for a longer or shorter time, and brought with them their art: always different peoples, always a different art. And it almost seems that a note from all these various melodies of art has been woven into the music of the art of Domenico Theotocopuli. His early portraits seem Venetian, like those of his teachers, but his later and riper are more akin to the painters of El Fayum than to Tintoretto; the construction of his sacred pictures grew ever more Byzantinian with the years; his increasingly elongated and sinuous forms seem to find their way back to Early Gothic illumination; but to Spaniards he remained always El Greco, the Greek. . . . The new century, which has re-learnt the language of Byzantine art and that of the "Primitives," has discovered El Greco, as the spirit of Spanish art.—From "El Greco," edited by LUDWIG GOLDSCHEIDER. (New York: The Oxford University Press, Phaidon Press Edition.)

## *Slender Element*

Far away on the flats,
At the edge of the weirs
Crowds of gulls screech in the moonlight.
Their crazy shrilling awakens me;
I lift my head from the pillow.
The world is a soft enormous green,
The slender element of moonlight
Disturbs the hearts of the gulls.

I shall remember that sound
Coming through tranquil air—
Years from now I shall remember
Far away on the flats
The soprano cries of gulls
In the soprano light.

ELIZABETH BOHM

## Necessitam-se pensadores

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

UMA DAS OBRAS PRIMAS da escultura moderna é a figura heroica de Rodin, chamada "O Pensador". Rodin produziu êste grande símbolo da contemplação numa era de efervescência mental em que não se cultivava o hábito da meditação.

Um quarto de século antes, Mary Baker Eddy havia feito sua declaração marcante na página vii do Prefácio de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "É chegada a época para os pensadores."

Em que implica êste grande enunciado da Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã? Não existiram sempre os pensadores? Não foram os profetas pensadores? Não foi Cristo Jesús um pensador? Sim, todos êles foram pensadores da mais alta categoria. Evidentemente Mrs. Eddy chamava a atenção para o fato de que tinha chegado a época em que o povo em geral tem de pensar mais por si próprio, e não deixar esta tarefa a uns poucos indivíduos. De fato, é essencial que todos assim façam se a civilização Cristã tiver de ser preservada.

Mas poderá isto ser levado a efeito? Até a presente data e a-pesar dos esforços de grande número de instituições de ensino, foi produzido apenas um número comparativamente pequeno de verdadeiros pensadores. Para podermos responder acertadamente a esta pergunta precisamos descobrir o que é que constitue um verdadeiro pensador. Será que é pensador aquele que estudou ciências físicas, idiomas, filosofia, administração pública, ou economia política? Não em todo o sentido. Muitos indivíduos de grande experiência nestes campos do saber, embora sejam úteis e necessários nas respectivas funções, não se tornam, só por êste fato, capazes de pensar com verdadeira acuidade no mais amplo e profundo significado do termo. A espécie de pensadores aos quais Mrs. Eddy se referia está indicada no seguinte trecho do seu livro, *Christian Healing* (A Cura Cristã), pg. 3: "O primitivo privilégio da Cristandade era o de tornar os homens melhores, de expulsar o êrro, e de curar os doentes. Era mais prova, do que profissão de fé; mais demonstração, do que doutrina. Era o fundamento do modo de pensar correto e do modo de agir correto, e isto tem de ser restabelecido sôbre sua antiga base. A pedra que os edificadores rejeitaram, terá de se tornar novamente em cabeça do ângulo."

Aquí temos uma definição do modo de pensar que é necessário para salvar o indivíduo do sofrimento e o mundo da destruição. É o pensar e o agir que caraterizaram a primitiva Cristandade e que terão de ser utilizados novamente como a pedra angular de todo esfôrço construtivo, tanto individual como coletivo. Esta é a espécie de pensar que se exige na presente emergência. Êste modo de pensar foi e é científico por basear-se num Princípio divino fixo que pode ser demonstrado. E a época também exige que não haja apenas uns poucos pensadores desta categoria, mas sim multidões dêles. Como o profeta o predisse, êste é o dia do Senhor em que multidões se encontram no vale da decisão; e só os pensadores podem tomar decisões acertadas, isto é, decisões baseadas sôbre a Ciência e o Princípio do ser. É chegada a época em que só as decisões acertadas nos conduzirão fora do vale para os planaltos da liberdade e da estabilidade.

É altamente significativo que Mrs. Eddy tenha juntado as expressões "modo de pensar correto" e "modo de agir correto", porque a Ciência Cristã declara enfáticamente ao mundo que não existe tal coisa como seja um ato sem o pensamento que lhe dá ação; que o ato não pode ser separado do pensamento. Ela vai adiante e declara que de fato tudo é Mente infinita, e que seu efeito ou manifestação tem de ser mental. Isto quer dizer que aquele que pensa corretamente é essencialmente aquele que age corretamente, e que a recompensa ao pensamento correto é inevitável e segura. Desta forma o Cristianismo desce do reino da teoria para uma base prática, onde pode ser posto a prova no trabalho de cada dia.

A necessidade de ser cada indivíduo um pensador independente foi apontada há séculos pelo autor dos Provérbios (23:7): "Porque êle é tal quais são os seus pensamentos." E justamente o que deveríamos acalentar no pensamento, S. Paulo nô-lo disse na sua carta aos Filipenses (4:8): "Quanto ao mais, irmãos, tudo o que é verdadeiro, tudo o que é honesto, tudo o que é justo, tudo o que é puro, tudo o que é amável, tudo o que é de boa fama, se há alguma virtude, e se há algum louvor, nisso pensai."

Sim, é chegado o tempo para os pensadores. A Ciência Cristã tem, cada vez mais, de demonstrar ao mundo o fato de que pensar e viver são sinônimos no sentido espiritual, e estão, portanto, munidos de poder. Isto, por fôrça, tem de ser assim, porquanto Deus tanto é Mente como Vida. Desde que o homem é a criação da Mente que é Vida, as duas faculdades da existência conhecidas como o pensamento e a vida têm de ser coexistentes. A necessidade e o resultado de se pensar e viver corretamente são bem ilustrados nas palavras de Horatius Bonar:

Pensa honestamente, e teus pensamentos
Saciarão a fome do mundo;
Fala honestamente, e cada uma das tuas palavras
Será uma semente frutífera;
Vive honestamente, e tua vida será
Um grande e nobre credo.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Christian Science Publishing Society (A Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## A Traveler Returns to Poros

ON THE SECOND DAY of my return to Greece I had an early lunch in Piraeus and hurried aboard the old *Pteroti* more than half an hour ahead of time. Often I had traveled on her to and from Poros; daily I had seen her at anchor in the Poros strait; she was the Poros ship, like part of the island itself. But I saw no one I knew aboard. The lower deck was filled with a holiday crowd of Athenians. On the upper deck, which was partly shaded from the July noon sun by canvas awning, I found a seat between a white-haired, kilted peasant and an Athenian matron. . . .

Again we were off, this time headed down the narrow harbor, past ships from Turkey, Russia, Sweden, Italy, America, past a caïque with earth-red sails, past a fine white launch, past the customs building, warehouses, boys diving from a wall, past rowboats, barges, the harbor lighthouse and breakwater, into the open sea. . . .

Already the afternoon shadows were lengthening across the mainland mountains on our right, making the ravines appear deeper and sharper. The ship approached the shore and followed its edge so closely that I could look up and see the sickles in the hands of a man and woman cutting grain on a leveled terrace and the rod with which a boy goaded a faggot-laden donkey and could hear the bells of goats grazing under olive trees among the rocks. The ravines were naked dry scratches in the mountains, but in winter I had often seen them flowing with streams, their banks grass-green and sprinkled with anemones. . . .

For the first sight of the strait and the town of Poros I hurried down to the main deck and picked my way forward through the cargo—pottery from Aegina, trunks and boxes from Athens and Piraeus. . . . Before us rose a seemingly closed wall of gray rock, but the ship, knowing its way of old, ploughed on, and the blind alley opened into a channel. We had passed the lighthouse. . . . The ship turned left; abruptly the channel spread into a broad peaceful lake; the white houses of the town shone across the water, tier upon tier of them on the steep slope, brilliant in the afternoon sun.

In the little harbor of Aegina you are conscious always of the encircling sea. Here in the enclosed strait of Poros—the channel is hidden and narrow at both ends—you are aware only of the land: the white town reflected in the water, the lofty mountains of Argolis with the outline of the Sleeping Woman sharp against the upper sky, the rocks and the pine forest of the island, the flat, green farms of the mainland with their black cypress trees, sycamores, orange trees, and vineyards, the village of Galatá on the mainland where the strait begins to narrow, the tumbled brown rocks on the crest above Poros, the ruined windmills, the clock tower, the green courtyards, the voices of children, the echoed sounds, and the smells of the land. The white town on the broad, peaceful, mountain-enclosed lake was my destination, the end of my voyage across two oceans. I returned to it with a feeling of utter fulfillment.—From "People of Poros," by PETER GRAY. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

## Any Touch of the Elemental

TO HAVE LITERARY VALUE is not necessarily to suggest books or literature; it is to possess a certain genuineness and seriousness that is like the validity of real things. See how much better literature Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg is than the more elaborate and scholarly address of Everett on the same occasion. General Grant's "Memoirs" have a higher literary value than those of any other general in our Civil War, mainly because of the greater simplicity, seriousness, and directness of the personality they reveal. There is no more vanity and make-believe in the book than there was in the man. Any touch of the elemental, of the veracity and singleness of the natural forces, gives value to a man's utterances, and Lincoln and Grant were undoubtedly the two most elemental men brought out by the war. The literary value of the Bible, doubtless, arises largely from its elemental character. The utterances of simple, unlettered men—farmers, sailors, soldiers—often have great force and impressiveness from the same cause; there are in them the virtue and seriousness of real things. One great danger of schools, colleges, libraries, is that they tend to kill or to overlay this elemental quality in a man—to make the poet speak from his culture instead of from his heart.—From "Literary Values," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1943



# Emphasis of Self-Help Put on Feeding of World's Liberated Peoples

## Hawaii Raises Military-Civil Law Conflicts

**Habeas corpus privileges suspended by military governor fined under contempt charge.**

*By a Staff Correspondent o The Christian Science Monitor*

HONOLULU, Aug. 28—The present tilt here between Military Governor Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., and Federal Judge Delbert Metzger over internment of two rather unimportant aliens already shows signs of developing into a history-making contest between military and civilian authorities operating together under state martial law.

When Judge Metzger last week demanded that the internees be produced for further court investigation, it appeared first to be merely a routine answer to a petition from a representative.

The case expanded to headline proportions when General Richardson refused the demand and was thereafter fined $5,000 for contempt of court. The fate of the internees had long since been forgotten when General Richardson issued a drastic order this week reiterating his prohibition on writs of habeas corpus and further warning Judge Metzger that any countersteps would result in the latter's liability to fine and imprisonment.

**Kernel of Dispute**

The order effectively stymies further immediate legal proceedings, but opens the door on a far more significant dispute—the question of whether a military governor acting under martial law can supersede civil jurisdiction, and whether state martial law in Hawaii still is necessary.

Judge Metzger holds that civilian courts should continue uninterrupted, stating that his "court has always been open." He sounded a somewhat belligerent note when he declared that "the Stars and Stripes still fly overhead and the Constitution will be there when the dawn breaks."

However, United States Attorney Angus said today the Constitution is the very document which legally pulls the props out from under the Judge's case. The Constitution states that "when in cases of rebellion or invasion, public safety may require it" privileges of writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended.

**Minority View**

Actually, Judge Metzger studiously avoids mention of martial law in his side of the case. Briefs prepared by a Chinese attorney for the internees, however, clearly challenge its necessity, thereby vocalizing sentiment of a considerable, although minority, section of local opinion.

Some lawyers lost considerable revenue when civilian courts closed and cases were turned over to the Provost Marshal's office.

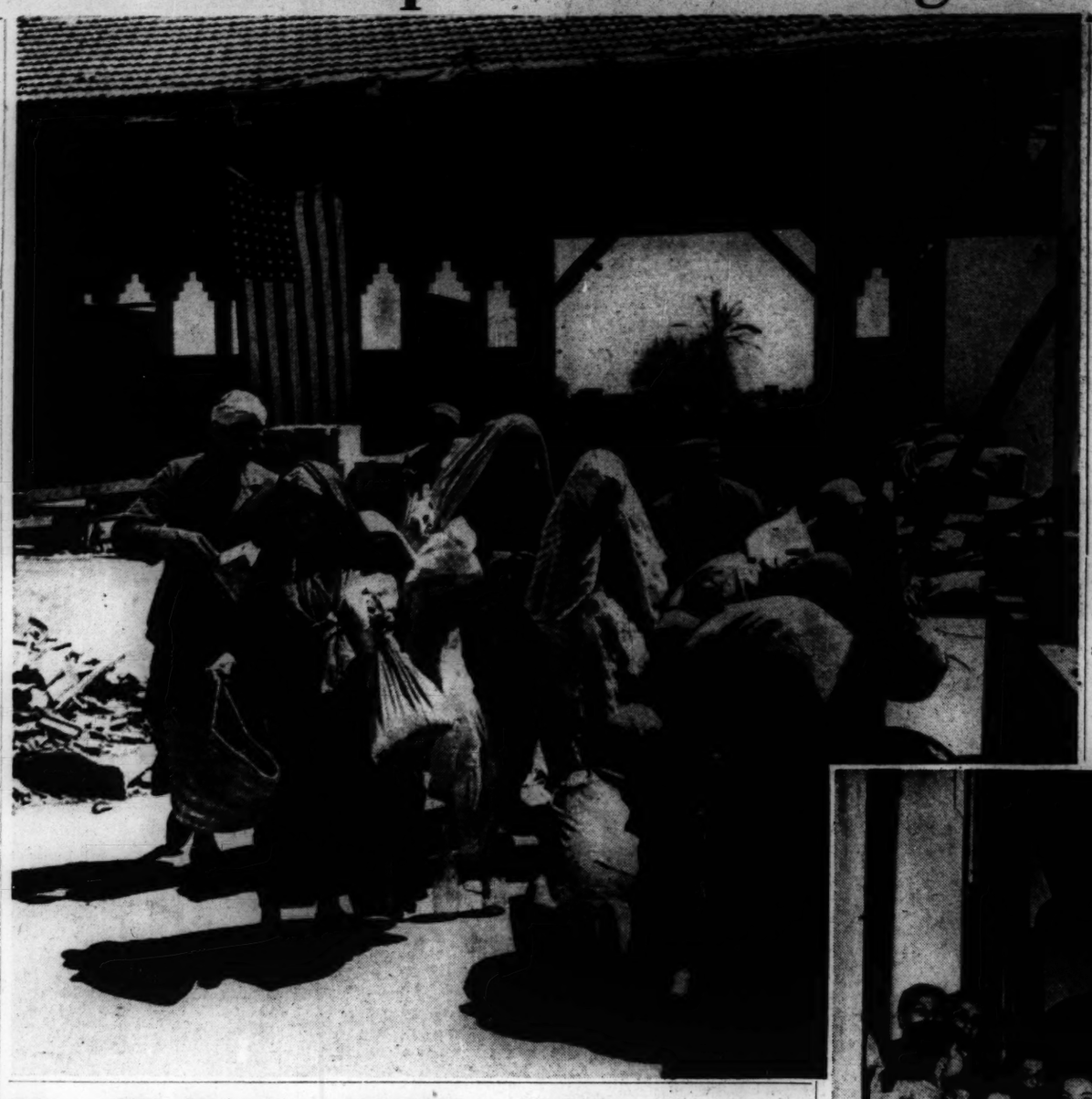
A large section of local opinion is inclined to take the military's view that not only does the need for martial law still exist, but that the situation dictates uncontested internment of aliens who, although barred from civil court hearing, nevertheless are interned as a result of recommendation by the military and civil committee set up for this express purpose.

**Invasion Termed Possible**

For its own part, the military, taking note of Judge Metzger's implied view that martial law is no longer necessary, does not look favorably upon what it considers a case of civilians telling generals their job. Military authorities both here and in Washington continue to hold that invasion still is possible and that martial law therefore still is necessary.

Touching upon what is probably one of the keys to the problem they declare military jurisdiction is vital in a community such as Oahu, where free movement of about 90,000 Japanese is made necessary by dictates of the local economic structure.

General public reaction here is expressed in the Star-Bulletin, which stated editorially: "The quicker the battle of habeas corpus is shifted from Hawaii to Washington the better for all concerned. It is perfectly apparent in the clash that neither side can win a conclusive victory here."



## Next Welles Post Public or Private One?

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The enigma of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' future rests in the White House, with a solution of the war-widened rift between him and Secretary Cordell Hull expected next week.

Confirmation of Mr. Welles' reported resignation from the No. 2 post in American diplomacy awaited President Roosevelt's return from Canada and his further consideration of the case.

Whether this would mean the end to a distinguished career of 28 years in that diplomacy for the tall, suave, icily correct exponent of good neighborliness in the Americas and postwar collaboration in the world at large remained to be seen.

But it is known that Mr. Welles has written several South American diplomats, personal friends of his, telling them that he has resigned as Undersecretary and expressing hope of continued personal relations.

There are some who want Mr. Welles to go to Moscow as the personal representative of his close friend, President Roosevelt, to co-ordinate, if possible, the Soviet policies with those of the United States and Great Britain.

It has been suggested, however, that Mr. Welles, if virtually dismissed from his post, may prefer to leave public life entirely.

**Control of Foreign Policy**

The split between the two top men in the State Department had its inception, apparently, in a long-existing struggle for control of foreign policy and, to a certain degree, in a personal antipathy between the two men.

Critics of Mr. Welles concede that he is studious, brilliant and a natural diplomat of unusually full experience. But even his friends acknowledge that he is formal, austere and forbidding to all but his intimates, who are few. His "one-wolf" proclivities may explain his inability to get along with Mr. Hull on more cordial terms.

Their differences probably stem from Mr. Welles' tendency to take matters in his own hands and cut through not only the red tape of bureaucracy but also relations among chiefs.

Some of his associates in the State Department have resented, for instance, Mr. Welles' practice of sending instructions direct to division chiefs who are under them in the pyramidal hierarchy of the Department. Mr. Hull resented all the more such practices with regard to him, particularly Mr. Welles' reported habit of going over his head directly to President Roosevelt with diplomatic problems.

Within the Department, it was said that Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles differed over the handling of American relations with the French in North Africa. Mr. Welles objected to dealing with the late Admiral Jean Darlan. He was said to be more friendly toward Gen. Charles de Gaulle than was the official policy.

**Differed on Planning**

In the field of postwar planning, Mr. Welles publicly advocated a preliminary formulation of policies, said the United Nations should start thinking of the peace, while Mr. Hull repeatedly said in his press conferences that they should concentrate on winning the war first.

Mr. Wells has been represented as an advocate of greater collaboration with the Soviet Union. Associates say that he has shown a firmness of character and will that might serve well in dealing with the realistic Russians.

Mr. Welles began working for more harmonious relations with Russia in conferences with Constantin Oumansky, then Soviet Ambassador to Washington, in 1940 when the Soviets were operating under their pact with Germany.

As a special envoy of the President. Mr. Welles would have the experience of his trip to Europe in 1940, when he spent a month among the belligerents of both sides. At that time he found scant prospect for the establishment of any just and lasting peace, but President Roosevelt said that when the time came for such a peace the information collected by Mr. Welles would undoubtedly be of the greatest value in helping solve the problems that must be solved.

Furthermore, Mr. Welles has the ability of keeping a secret. An accomplished linguist, it has been said that he "can hold his tongue" in English, Spanish, French, Italian and German.

However deep their conflict, associates insist that Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles always have been courteous toward each other, that Mr. Welles always has showed deference to his chief.

But there is little doubt that the two men were mutually antipathetic by their diametrically opposite personalities, both strong ones, and their historical backgrounds.

**Contrast in Background**

A Tennessee farm boy who rose the hard way to become a country lawyer and then a politician, Mr. Hull devoted himself mainly to domestic affairs in Congress. Now 72, white-haired and courtly, he still is capable of outbursts of anger, vehement language, and a feud.

The urbane Welles, like President Roosevelt, comes of a wealthy New York family, was educated at Groton and Harvard. A Central-American Minister described him as looking "like a tall glass of distilled ice water."

Whereas Mr. Hull is most famed for his policy of reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Welles is identified by many as author and builder of the inter-American good neighbor policy.

He began his diplomatic career as Secretary in the Tokyo Embassy in 1915, but soon afterward he concluded that the destiny of the United States lay largely in the Western Hemisphere and asked for a post at Buenos Aires.

After two years in Argentina, Mr. Welles returned to Washington as Assistant Chief, then Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs. He was sent to missions to the Dominican Republic and commissioned to offer mediation in the Honduras rebellion in 1924.

Mr. Welles left the State Department temporarily in 1925 after differences with President Coolidge and wrote a book about the Dominican Republic which was ostensibly a history but actually an indictment of United States "Dollar diplomacy."

President Roosevelt called Mr. Welles back to the diplomatic service in 1933, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State and later Ambassador to Cuba. He was named Undersecretary of State May 21, 1937

### Hull Turns Guns On 'Some Writers'

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 28

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said yesterday that "a few among the writers and commentators" had been "lending aid and comfort to the enemy" by making untrue statements relating to international relations of the United States.

Mr. Hull made his remarks at a press conference and then for emphasis issued them to the press for direct quotation.

He volunteered his views and did not specifically connect them with any such recent developments as the reported resignation of Undersecretary Sumner Welles or the replacement of Maxim Litvinoff as Soviet Ambassador.

### Wacs to Receive Service Ribbons

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Aug. 28

A Women's Army Corps service medal has been authorized for all members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who remain in the organization when it becomes the WAC, the War Department announced Aug. 21.

The medals will not be manufactured until after the war, but the ribbon can be worn as soon as a member of the WAAC transfers to the WAC. The ribbon has a moss-green center with bands of old gold at each end, and will be available when the WAAC officially becomes the WAC Sept. 1.

## Contrasts Stand Out Strongly With Conditions of World War 1

**Food for Freedom**
**Thirty-second Article in a Series**

*By Roland Hall Sharp*
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Feeding liberated peoples in this war is taking a number of twists that provide contrasts with 1914-1918 and place a new emphasis on self-help.

The process has by no means jelled. Right now there are indications that a tense administrative jockeying for position is going on, not only among Washington's bureaus, but among the United Nations themselves.

When Herbert H. Lehman was named as Director of OFRRO, or the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, last November, it was assumed he would become the Herbert Hoover of this war. He may be yet, but the whole relief picture is shaping up in a way to provide differences rather than resemblances.

Mr. Hoover became a world-wide symbol of food relief through a program that went into operation in occupied Belgium and northeastern France as early as 1914, soon after invading German armies had begun to govern those territories. The Hoover program carried

***Record Work in Relief***

*Possibly the greatest single relief operation in history faces the United Nations as they liberate areas overrun by the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese invaders. The following article reports progress to date.*

through the war and postwar periods, finally spending $5,234,028,208 (and 56 cents) during a decade.

This time, the only feeding operation officially sanctioned by the United Nations Governments in Nazi-occupied countries is the small-scale—but vital—relief of Greece. From his office in the State Department, Mr. Lehman maintains a general oversight of the Greek program. The program itself proceeds under the direct supervision of a neutral Swedish-Swiss commission and the International Red Cross. Many private agencies, notably the Greek War Relief Association, Inc., have promoted this activity and are helping to foot the bill.

**Slim Program Thus Far**

Unless a drastic change of policy occurs in London and Washington toward feeding through the Nazi lines, this war thus offers only a slender sprig of a relief program among captive peoples, compared with the flourishing bounty dispensed by Mr. Hoover.

The task of world feeding that lies ahead dwarfs demands of the Hoover period. The former Food Administrator has himself estimated the hungry after this war at several hundred millions, with many of them starving.

Mr. Lehman believes that the job is too big to be done by any one nation. He also emphasizes again and again when you talk with him that self-help, rather than handouts, is the keynote he would like to see carried all the way through.

"In North Africa we found that the people had plenty of money," Mr. Lehman said. "All they needed was a market supplied with food, clothing, kerosene, and other essentials. We set up relief markets. Goods were sold at cost, including transportation. The French Government has also been eager to pay its way, and is paying. Handouts not only undermine the self-respect of a liberated people, but frequently are unnecessary.

"In Greece the neutral relief commission polled those receiving relief and found 98 per cent in favor of distribution through regular commercial channels, instead if in soup kitchens."

Looking ahead, Mr. Lehman views the present work of his office as an interim operation until the proposed international organization can be set up. A draft agreement providing for immediate establishment of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been before the Governments since June.

**Set to Take on Sicily**

Meanwhile, the Lehman staff has gone ahead with immediate relief operations in North Africa, and is set to take over in Sicily as soon as the military invites them in.

The timing of that call may make all the difference in whether OFRRO is to develop into a major relief organization, or gradually be shoved aside.

A newcomer on the relief scene—AMG, or the Allied Military Governments—has already showed signs of duplicating the work mapped out for OFRRO. The original setup envisaged military relief only for a short period. In North Africa it worked that way, and OFRRO sometimes came in right behind the advancing troops.

The Lehman office prepared for Sicily and for anything else as the new offensives rolled ahead. Then came, quite suddenly, an announcement that the Combined Chiefs of Staff had decided to leave relief feeding in Sicily under Army control for six months.

That turned over to AMG the work that normally would have been done by OFRRO. In North Africa the relief operation is well on the way to completion in all but its long-term phases, far short of six months after liberation.

So the vital decision for the future of Mr. Lehman's office comes to this: How soon will OFRRO enter the picture in Sicily, Italy, and beyond? If AMG develops a staff able to care for feeding, clothing, and restoration of agricultural production in released areas, OFRRO not only would have to mark time, but its staff would become an expensive duplication.

**Allocation of Food the Issue**

It is possible—and negotiations now proceeding in the Capital look in that direction—that OFRRO may be able to act in its special relief field as a collaborating agency with AMG. The Army would then limit its feeding operations to a bare minimum. The Army would then limit its feeding operations to a bare minimum, and quickly call in Mr. Lehman's staff. But any period as long as six months or more would leave OFRRO with a tenuous hold on the relief work.

The immediate issue is allocation of food by the War Food Administration. After the Chiefs of Staff issued their ruling, WFA informed Mr. Lehman that the stocks he had requested could not be earmarked in the revolving pool of supplies, because the Army would have to have the food if it was to administer the relief. This issued, at last repor was unsolved.

Officials in the Lehman organization have set the bounds of their relief at the point where local agriculture and transportation are able to take over. AMG is designed to administer liberated areas until stable political regimes have been set up and economic order restored. This may mean the duration, or even beyond. So the two organizations overlap at all important points.

One reason the Army has taken over relief in Sicily is reportedly the dissatisfaction of officers with the number of agencies that worked in North Africa. The Lehman offices freely admit, and even with pride, that the job was done with a skeleton staff. AMG in Sicily also has been greatly understaffed. But the job ahead is mansized and full-bodied. Washington knows this and is seeking to unsnarl the administrative tangle.

Britain is a full partner in AMG. Even a fuller international character is given to the proposed over-all relief agency. So far action has been held up by objections of some smaller United Nations to the powers assigned by the four drafting powers—the United States, Britain, Russia, and China—to themselves.

Office of War Information

**Preview of Relief Task Facing United Nations**

**Now nearly completed, the provision of relief in North Africa supplied the first test of Herbert H. Lehman's Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations. Top—Arabs leaving a relief market with food, used clothing, and kerosene. Lower—Children coming with all sorts of containers to get relief milk at OFRRO's depot in the Kasbah at Algiers.**

## World Co-operative School for N. Y. City

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—A School of International Co-operation has been set up in New York City by the Co-operative League of the United States to train persons for postwar leadership in the Co-operative movement at home and abroad, it was announced here today. Classrooms and offices of the school are at 85-86 Riverside Drive.

The curriculum includes courses on the history of co-operation, its meaning, principles and methods of international co-operative commerce, techniques of postwar reconstruction, economic geography, international cultural relations, co-operative organization, distribution and marketing, and international democracy.

Students form all nations may attend the school if they have the proper educational background and show aptitude for the purposes of the training program, it was said.

Dr. Li Yuying, Dr. James P. Warbasse, H. A. Cowden, M. D. Lincoln, J. J. Tompkins, Prof. John R. Barton, Prof. H. M. Kallen, Prof. James Drury, Percy Brown, Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, Prof. Shih-Chi Hu and Dr. Wousaofong are on the Board of Trustees of the School and most of them are also on the teaching staff. Dr. Warbasse, past president of the League, is Director of the School.

The faculty also includes leaders in the American, Asiatic and European Co-operative movements, members of the teaching staff of Rochdale Institute, and professors from American universities.

The National Co-operative Refinery Association, a federation of five regional Co-operative wholesalers in the Midwest, purchased the refinery, oil compounding plant, pipe line and inventory of Globe Oil & Refining Company of Kansas recently. Located at McPherson, Kan., the plant is one of the largest independent refineries in the Middle West, having a capacity of 175,000,000 gallons of refined fuels annually.

The $5,000,000 purchase price also included the 6-inch, 229-mile Refined Products pipe line from McPherson to Council Bluffs, Iowa, together with all equipment.

The Co-operative League announced that the movement now controls 81 mills, factories, refineries and other productive plants in addition to 25 oil wells and hundreds of miles of pipe line to serve consumer-owned refineries. Co-operatives in Minnesota and Wisconsin have recently purchased an additional food mill; Ohio Co-operatives have acquired a chick hatchery, and Eastern Co-operatives have set in operation their own modern coffee-roasting plant.

"Reasons for the recent and dramatic drive into the field of production are threefold—to make additional savings for the 2,500,000 consumer owners of retail Co-operatives; to protect and control the quality of the goods distributed by the Co-operatives, and to protect the source of supply for Co-operatives now operating largely in the retail and wholesale field," a spokesman for the League declared.

### United States to Get Cuba's '44 Sugar Crop

*By the Associated Press*

Havana, Aug. 28

Cuba has accepted the conditions for the sale of the Cuban 1944 sugar crop to the United States, Minister of State Dr. Emerterio S. Santovenia announced last night.

It is expected that representatives of the Sugar Stabilization Institute will leave soon for Washington to sign the contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation.

## Knox Says Navy to Carry Pacific Load Until American Soldiers Land on Japan

HAMILTON, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Naval sea-air power "will continue to supply the big punch in the Pacific until United States troops have landed on the shores of Japan," Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared today.

Addressing a Colgate University Navy convocation-college commencement program at which he received an honorary Doctorate of Laws, Mr. Knox added in his prepared speech:

"Since the day of Pearl Harbor, the bulk of the Navy's fighting sea and air power has been employed in the Pacific theater, and will remain there until Tojo's final day is done.

"But the fact remains that the major sea warfare of this conflict has been fought in the Pacific against a powerful Japanese enemy . . . The Navy has assigned the bulk of its new combat ships to the battle against the Japanese. . . . In this present war, we are adding to our fleets a warship a day."

Other honorary degrees conferred included a Doctorate of Humane Letters to Dr. Wallace B. Donham, former Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

## F. C. C. Said to Have 'Gestapo'

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Eugene L. Garey, counsel for the Cox Congressional Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, said at the conclusion of the New York inquiry yesterday that evidence presented here "amply justifies and supports widespread accusations leveled against the Commission."

Summing up the testimony, Mr. Garey said two accusations against the F. C. C. were "that it has set up a group commonly called the 'Gestapo' for the purpose of unlawfully dominating the radio industry and rendering it subservient to its will, and that the 'Gestapo,' under the guise of lawful and proper investigation, is violating the constitutional rights of individuals. These, he said, were among the accusations supported by the evidence.

Final testimony before the inquiry, which adjourned without date, dealt with letters from officials of the Office of War Information F. C. C., and Office of Censorship to a former announcer on foreign language radio station WBNX disclaiming any ability to assist him in his efforts to return to the air following his dismissal from the station.

Lido Belli, a time broker for the station, previously had testified he dismissed the announcer, Alfonso Vanacore, at the insistence of Lee Falk, radio chief of the OWI's Foreign Division, Alan Cranston, chief of the Division, and Giuseppe Facci of the Italian Division.

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## 'War and Peace' on the Stage

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

To anyone who has read Tolstoy's great historical novel, the course of the play, "War and Peace," will be fairly clear, and he can spend time observing the ingenuity with which Robert Lucas has reduced this immense canvas to the proportions needed for adaptation to the stage.

But one who has not read the book will be puzzled at times at the gaps that need filling in, enjoying here and there scraps of the story and mentally adapting himself as best he can to the many scenes as they are presented in rapid sequence—32 of them. Perhaps the best testimony to the merit of the play was the remark of a youthful spectator on leaving the theater—"I must certainly read the book now."

The whole production is helped by the technical ingenuity of the scenic effects, which while avoiding obtrusive realism nevertheless succeed in stimulating the imagination sufficiently to enable one to feel the authentic Tolstoyan atmosphere. Then there is the narrator, Henry Oscar, who with quiet and dignified reading, draws together the threads of an otherwise disjointed narrative. And, lastly, there is the work of the actors themselves, which is extremely competent and sustains the illusion that we are concerned with living characters and not with historical waxworks.

The adaptation, like the book itself, is of especial interest just now because of the parallel that is suggested in the lives of Napoleon and Hitler, and the similarity of the fate attending their invasions of Russia. Napoleon came to the fore because his will reflected the aspirations of ordinary men at a time of great discontent. By promising them the things they wanted, he fired their enthusiasm and, without hesitation, he played upon their meaner weaknesses as well as upon their nobler aspirations.

Hitler, too, has known how to mold the human material with which he had to deal to his own purpose. Like Napoleon, he is unconcerned with anything that does not fall within the radius of his will, which he believes to be superior to every other consideration on earth. The outcome of this terrible illusion drives home the remark of one of Tolstoy's characters in the play—"what we call human greatness only serves to illustrate the shattering smallness of all human perceptions."

The parts of Napoleon and Kutuzov, the Russian commander in chief, are well sustained by Peter Illing and Frederick Valk, respectively.

But, undoubtedly, the dramatic interest centers in the love affairs of Natasha Rostov, Prince Andrew Bolkonsky, and Count Pierre Bésukov. The two latter characters had some fine soliloquies, full of noble sentiments and deeply moving ideas, and the actors, Barry Morse and David Dawson, showed remarkable restraint and depth of feeling. Miss Paulette Preney, as Natasha, made a creditable effort to convey the heroine, but one could not feel that she achieved complete success.

It is interesting to note that the play has been licensed as a "tax-free cultural entertainment" by the Board of Customs and Excise.

## Theater for Ethnologic Dance—I

**By Margaret Lloyd**

New York

Some years ago the American dancer, La Meri, and her husband and manager, Guido Carreras, sat with Manuel de Falla in his garden in Granada, discussing the staging of "El Amor Brujo" in detail. They were planning to do the ballet at La Scala, with La Meri as Candélas and Falla conducting; though war, which has disrupted many plans, prevented the realization of this one.

The ballet was composed for the great gypsy dancer, Pastora Imperio, but she proved to be too gitana for the role, and La Argentina eventually did it. The Pastora costume, however, was so just right that Mr. Carreras had it copied for his wife by the gypsy dressmaker who had made the original, copied "down to the last steetch." And this costume now hangs with the hundreds of other authentic costume pieces of many nations that fill the entire third floor of their New Jersey home.

The Pastora costume was correct because it was a "traje de cola" (dress with train) and it was a "traje azul de lunares blancos" (blue dress with white dots). The dots being white on a blue background, the shawl that is worn with it must be either white or red. Such are the rules of attire, which are as exact as the rules of taconeo, desplante, and other features of the Spanish gypsy dance.

The foregoing (told me by Mr. Carreras) is given here as an example of the wealth of national color and authenticity that has gone into the new Ethnologic Dance Theater, opened in July, where La Meri and her Natya Dancers had given a concert performance of "El Amor Brujo."

There was no scenery of course. The famous score was played on records. La Meri had impersonated the Candélas of the Dance of Terror and switched to another character (for concert purposes) for the Fire Dance of exorcism, and to still another for Lucía's dance of seduction.

"It's just me—in another dress," La Meri had said in a preliminary talk on Falla's ballet and the Andalusian Dance.

La Meri may present the dances of the cueva and the cuadro flamenco on a Spanish evening, or she may present other provincial, or the classical Iberian, forms. She is equally conversant with the dances of India in all their fine distinctions, or of other parts of the East, or of Latin-America; and the evenings devoted to them are equally authoritative and informed.

It is noteworthy that in all the racial dances she has specialized in there runs a chain of similitude—in idea, or technic, or structure—if in some spots more tenuous than others. Thus, the gypsy dances are a link between the Occident and Orient; those of Latin-America between the European West and the Americas. The link seems to be missing when you come to the northern continent, until you recall the part the Spanish Conquest played in the Southeast and the Southwest, until you remember that all races are (supposedly) at home in the United States.

* * *

If her world travels had not been interrupted by war, La Meri would probably not have settled down in her own country long enough to start the work which in three years has culminated in the Ethnologic Dance Theater. When war was declared in Europe, she came from South America to New York.

It was in May, 1940, that Ruth St. Denis saw her in a demonstrated lecture on Hindu dancing, and insisted that they open a school together. So the School of Natya began. Here were educated the six young American girls of varying national ancestries who have become the Natya Dancers.

That first year 35 "reunions," or lecture-demonstrations on ethnologic dance forms, were given; the clientele of internationalists, orientalists, artists and their kind grew larger with each session, and La Meri and her Natya Dancers became a performing unit. They were invited to appear in the Washington Irving High School Students Dance Recital Series, and later gave concerts at the Guild Theater, the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and elsewhere, including (much later) performances at the meetings of the East and West Association.

* * *

The next season Miss St. Denis dropped out to conduct her own salon of dance, and the School of Natya moved uptown to the Master Institute on Riverside Drive, where there was a theater to work in. There they gave six recitals and six lectures separately. But the growing public who followed them said they missed the studio atmosphere and preferred the informal talks along with the dancing.

In November, 1942, the Ethnologic Dance Center was established, in another studio. Eminent scholars, historians, artists, writers—Pearl Buck, Lin Yutang, Ananda Coomaraswamy, among many others—addressed as guests of honor the gatherings which were now called "intime recitals." Intensive courses in all phases of the Spanish and the Hindu dance were held. In the general process of enlargement the center of ethnologic dance outgrew itself again. And by the spring of 1943 it was plain that more commodious quarters were required.

They found just what they were looking for in the suite of studios once occupied by Isadora Duncan, in the old building at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, one broad walk-up flight up. All it needed was considerable remodelling.

The new theater is made by hand and by heart. Mr. Carreras, "the Stradivari of the Castañuelas" (he makes the castanets used by most of the leading Spanish dancers in the United States today) and an ardent photographer, among many accomplishments, did the work, with one assistant himself.

Here he knocked out a wall to build the stage of smooth pine wood. There, in the larger room adjoining, with its old-fashioned mantel and attractive little balcony, he placed 250 removable seats on the flat floor so that the space could also be used as a practice studio. Everything is very neat and compact, including the curtains and lighting equipment.

* * *

In the pleasant, high-posted reception room, where informal conversazioni are held among artists and guests before and after the performances, he left untouched the carved off-white lintels and pillars of the wide doorways. A few paintings by the Armenian artist, Sarkis Katchadourian, an enlarged photograph of La Meri and Shan-Kar together, adorn the neutral-toned walls. A tableful of photographs, mostly by Mr. Carreras, show La Meri in her fabulous repertoire of costumes. There are comfortable dressing rooms, offices, a refreshment bar, and a private room for La Meri.

Memories of Isadora linger only in the Persian tiles that are panelled into the chair rail in one of the corridors. Isadora and her blue draperies, her couches, screens and cushions, her dramatic personal life and dynamic explorations in dance have been superseded by ordered respectability, the cool, intellectual atmosphere; experimental art, rough-hewn out of the new world, by the traditional and long accepted forms of the old.

Guido Carreras

**La Meri**

**In the costume of a Devil Dancer from the Temple of the Tooth of Buddha in Kandy, Ceylon. It is set with 462 precious stones.**

## Pan-Americans in Mexico

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Mexico, D. F.

English-speaking residents of Mexico are delighted with the present revival of the Pan-American Theater productions made possible after two years of inactivity by the co-operation of the American Colony Committee and the Mexican Red Cross.

"Three Men on a Horse," starts the season, with other plays on the way. In the company are Ray Adams playing Erwin; Rickey Austin, Clarence; and Lucille Bowling, Gloria.

The director of the enterprise is Fernando Wagner, known for his excellent direction of the Mexican Opera. It was he who organized the company in 1939, in the midst of many discouragements; and he has since maintained the nucleus of the organization which makes possible this "surprise" season.

Two plays promised are "Blind Alley" and "Life with Father."

**Other news of the arts will be found on page 7.**

## The Pacific As Art Frontier

**By Dorothy Adlow**

Cambridge, Mass.

The Peabody Museum of Harvard University assumes an inestimable significance in the light of global war. Hitherto it was a repository, stocked with superb specimens of artifacts. They were gathered by those valiant and soft-spoken scholars who penetrate the wilderness, fraternize with tribesmen, and assemble facts which shed light upon the ways of men.

There is no attempt at voguish presentation, no deliberate spotlighting. Any small part of this collection which fills showcases, covers walls, occupies all available space of several floors of an old-fashioned building would be the pride and boast of an art museum or a private collector. We can well imagine how the latter would enshine the cherished handiwork of those anonymous craftsmen.

It is but recently, within easy memory, that tribal art, savage handiwork, the industries of aboriginals, were brought into the periphery of the fine arts. Formerly the Peabody Museum was a laboratory for students of anthropology, a collection of specimens studied for what they could tell about cultural advancement, techniques, belief, symbolism, practices in warfare, taboos, agricultural methods, marriage and funeral customs. But now those cryptic agencies of strange cultures have become in our eyes intrinsically beautiful.

* * *

The Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard now feels a consanguinity with the Peabody Museum, and it has a gallery devoted to pre-Columbian arts. That gallery holds its own with the Chinese and Islamic, the Classical and Renaissance collections of the museum. What the Fogg possesses is but a small fraction of the vast store of Peabody. Three minutes' walk and any curious spectator can see this thrilling, unattached collection.

The exhibits are divided, showing the typical objects of specific regions. The list of localities has a familiar ring, for many form the background of the present war; some disclose the cultural backgrounds of our allies. There are collections of Indian handiwork of the Northwest, Alaskan and Island cultures, Hawaii, the Philippines, New Guinea, Borneo, Java, Australia, and New Zealand. The Solomon Islands are witnessing types of warfare and modes of procedure today very different indeed from what is exemplified in the exhibits.

There is a special display of Alaska on the first floor. Ivory carvings are incised with scenes of the hunt; there are dolls, games, ornaments, all fashioned of ivory. The Alaskan masks are fascinating for their imaginative designs, weird configuration and abalone ornamentation. There are small finger masks and large head masks made with wood, straw, feathers, paint. They possess the dramatic expressiveness which often typifies tribal arts. They are meaningful and functional. Masks seem to play a prominent role in the ceremonials of the Indians of the Northwest.

* * *

A model of the dwellings of the Kwakiutl Indians shows the art of mural painting given full play across the façades of the buildings. Totemic figures exercise their peculiar powers, and again the images are informed with ominous vigor. Wooden hunting and fishing equipment is carved with beautiful designs of delicate tracery. Patterns of bark and rawhide often inspired the designers. Ceremonial blankets woven of the wool of the mountain goat are beautifully ornamented with abstract designs. They do not seem at all strange, for modern decorators have derived patterns from just such sources.

In the galleries of the upper floors the displays follow in geographic sequence. A handsome exhibition of masks of ancient, modern, and middle America is to be compared with the Alaskan masks. The former are spare and symmetrical. They are carved of serpentine, jadeite and alabaster, and they provide some of the most succinct sculptural forms extant.

* * *

The Peruvian treasure is abundant. There are large woven cloths in which naturalistic and abstract designs are discernible. They show the highly advanced technique with the loom that prevailed among the pre-Incaic natives of the West Coast. From the Pacific Island cultures there are countless artifacts, showing varied degrees of accomplishment, differing types of visualization, and an abundance of native symbols—feather robes, basketry, tapa cloths, effigies, masks, food vessels, bead work, jewelry.

The list lengthens and the variety is overwhelming. Here is the reservoir of ideas which prompted so many of the innovations of L'Art Nouveau. Small wonder, for the Parisians were moved by a compelling sincerity. Here is folk expression, techniques resulting from centuries of practice, trial and error. Here is a language of symbols that emanated from group experience.

The manufactured objects that will be introduced in Micronesia and Melanesia after the war will replace hand-wrought, home-cultivated industries. All these fascinating variations will disappear before the leveling universalization of machine products. As years go by, the Peabody collection will be more precious, and the exhibits less replaceable.

# Education

## Learned to Take It More Easily

**The Family Forum**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Maryland

Dear Friends:

Thank you for all your letters, with their helpful suggestions. I hope this letter may help someone, as some of yours have helped me!

My first letter to this column was written about 10 years ago, when I was teaching Homemaking in a public school on Long Island. I now write as a mother. My husband had a three-and-a-half-year-old boy who had been brought up by his grandmother, with the aid of a splendid nurse. He is now seven and a half, and is a wonderful son, and a lovely brother to our nearly a year old baby.

Naturally I had more adjustments to make in learning how to be Mother to our older boy than to the baby. It has been so worth any effort on my part, however, and I have always had the most perfect co-operation from my husband and his family.

* * *

Some of the problems I faced were the result of having come from teaching older children to mothering a little one. The school-teacher attitude got in my way to such an extent that someone once remarked lovingly, "You're running your home like a classroom." I think now I have learned to take it easier, and a few tricks have helped preserve a satisfactory sense of order in your home.

In our big boy's room there is a "junk trunk," or so I call it, fitted with partitions which holds his blocks, trains, and toys. Inevitably these toys find their way into the rest of the house, chiefly ending in the kitchen. I found it necessary to give him one drawer in the kitchen cupboard, into which I could pop all his collection of toys, old plumbing parts, bottle tops, and "unusual" stones, to be carried to his room from time to time.

A few times this child, as most children will one time or another, balked at going to Sunday School. Rather than force him to go, we have simply said, "Very well, you may stay home from Sunday School, but you will have to sit on a chair this afternoon for one hour, as you owe at least that much time to God." The argument usually ends right there, with the child deciding he'd rather go to Sunday School.

One problem which was slow in being solved finally yielded. He always called me by my first name, and never seemed to want to call me Mother. I did not want to insist on it, but when the baby came, felt it would be so nice to have him change. He still resisted, but one day a way to bring this about unfolded. When his friends heard him call me Jeanie, they would ask, "Is she your Mother?" I pointed out to him that all his friends called their mothers by the name of "Mother," whereas they would call a maid by their first name. I told him of one or two instances where I had been mistaken for his maid (by children). He then began to change. This has been one of the sweetest experiences of all, to have him call me "Mother-r, Mom," and other small boy variations of that beautiful word.

I'm glad to say that the baby's coming made no difference in my feeling toward the older boy. In fact, it made me love and appreciate him more than ever, as I felt it would. I know that the same Love that gave us the one child, gave us the other, and we have a precious privilege. J. M. I.

## Gifts for Russian Children

War orphans and hospitalized children of Russia are the latest to be given encouragement through the National Children's Fund of the American Junior Red Cross. This summer 10,000 gift boxes and 2,000 pounds of hard candies were shipped to the U. S. S. R. for distribution.

—American Junior Red Cross Bulletin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## How the American College Serves in Wartime

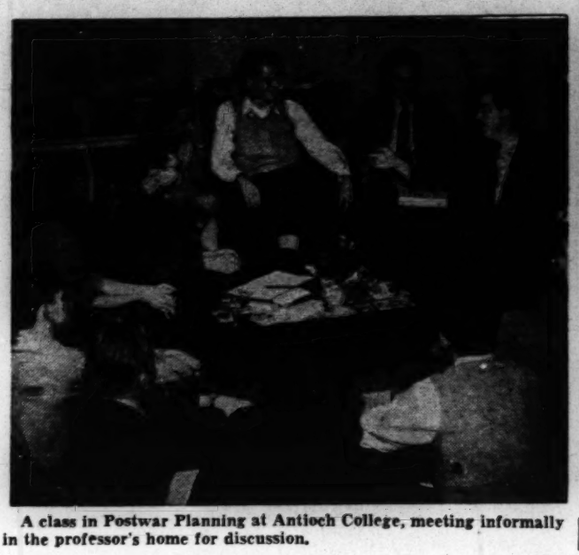
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Yellow Springs, Ohio

Through its co-operative plan of work and study, Antioch is closely geared for war. A brief list of Antioch's various war activities may therefore picture "total war and the American college" better than pages of generalizations.

Although Antioch is a coeducational college of limited enrollment, it has already contributed its quota of students and alumni to the armed services, and has others waiting call in the reserves.

During 1942-43, some 80 per cent of the students enrolled on the co-operative plan have worked on jobs directly or indirectly related to the war. Assembly lines, drafting rooms, inspection posts, government bureaus, day-care centers for children of mothers in war industries—these are only a few of the spots in which Antioch students have contributed manpower and womanpower (often trained) to the nation at the same time they are pursuing their education. Woman students are more and more taking over men's jobs; they have found wide open doors to employment in such fields as engineering, metallography, and accounting.



A class in Postwar Planning at Antioch College, meeting informally in the professor's home for discussion.

Antioch College girl in a Day-Care Center, releasing mothers for war work.

### Liberal Arts Also

But the liberal arts are going on too. The threatened "eclipse of the humanities" has instead at Antioch meant a heightened interest in the social sciences, particularly history and government. Typical of student interest have been the three conferences held on war aims and postwar planning. The last of these concerned the reconstruction problems of central and eastern Europe. The lectures, given by Polish, Czech, and Yugoslav diplomats and educators as well as American experts in the foreign field, were offered as an academic course, and elected for credit by a third of the student body in residence.

Two other postwar courses, Postwar Planning, and Technology and Reconstruction, have been added to the curriculum. Many other courses, such as first-year economics and economic geography, have had their focus shifted and their emphasis changed. "Service courses" in meteorology, mapmaking and reading, and elemehtary radio engineering, have been added for immediate usefulness, and are being elected by women as well as men. Many women are enrolling in engineering drawing and elementary surveying.

Gathering together the College's resources in this area, a Program for the Study of War and Postwar Problems has been set up which includes a new field of concentration, "reconstruction service." Students who wish to go into reconstruction work either at home or abroad after the war may take a regular departmental major, plus the postwar planning courses already mentioned, plus special reading projects in the history and economics of the country they are interested in, plus intensive work in a modern foreign language. Their co-operative jobs will be carefully chosen to tie in with their academic program and to give them the experience of working with people and administrative experience.

Antioch also hopes to establish an Institute on Democratic Reconstruction, the main function of which will be research into problems of democratic government and control.

### The Faculty

The Antioch faculty has contributed to the war effort in many different ways. Some of them have been called directly into the services, as soldiers or as experts in their particular fields. Several members of the faculty are working on Government projects during their vacation periods, or in war industries. Several are engaged in important war research. Members of the engineering and mathematics staffs are teaching in the Engineering, Science, Management War Training program, both here and in neighboring cities. Some of the social science faculty are leading discussions for outside study groups.

Antioch has two "war industries" on her own campus, which have developed out of projects initiated by the College. One, research in the casting of nonferrous metals, has been taken over by the General Motors Corporation and is helping make possible the production of improved aviation parts. The second is the development of a new type of thermostat control which is now specified equipment for tanks and planes; and the same laboratories are engaged in a study of the various synthetic rubbers.

Outside of the curriculum, the war has prompted many new campus activities. The student-faculty War Council co-ordinates these activities, runs a war information service, and co-operates with the civilian defense officials of the village of Yellow Springs. The Camp Followers Committee endeavors to keep in touch with all students in the service, and keep them in touch with one another. The Civil Liberties Committee works on the preservation of the essential civil liberties in war time; the Committee of Correspondence promotes similar bodies on other campuses which will discuss and exchange ideas on democratic war aims and increasing democracy in reconstruction. The Farm Assistance Project organizes student aid for local farmers in distress. War Relief Suppers contribute to relief funds.

"Campus Frontiers," the motion picture about Antioch recently released, shows many Antioch students on their war jobs and will be distributed in South America, Britain, and China as an example of democracy in education.

Finally, Antioch has a unit of 400 men in the Army basic training program, and is thus participating with the many other colleges and universities who are rendering this important patriotic service.

These are some of the ways—in addition to library displays, addresses by outside speakers acceptance of a small group of Nisei, and so forth—that one college campus is conscious of total war.

## Through the Editor's Window

### Big Decision for a High School Youngster

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

As early as last spring our teen-age boys and girls had grown restless about continuing in high school in the face of the lucrative jobs they could easily get. Now, after a summer of work and wages, with added pressure exerted by the even greater manpower need, these high school youngsters in increasing numbers are leaving school permanently. This means that thousands of teen-age boys and girls are cutting off their schooling just when it has been realized that both the Armed Forces and the postwar world need the best trained and the best educated men and women it can get.

The decision is too serious a one to leave entirely in the hands of the youngster. His experience, or lack of it, does not qualify him to see far enough ahead. Some, it is true, do well to stop; but many who are stopping should go on. As parents and older friends we grownups ought to find ways of becoming welcome advisers to these young people. They need our help.

* * *

There is much loose thinking about the value of education—in fact, about education itself. If we are to help our young people see whether or not they shall stay in school until they graduate, or for the duration, we ourselves need to be clear as to what education is, and what a year or two years more of school in the face of possible world events is worth to them. Some facts about the eagerness of our servicemen in taking correspondence courses should be told them. Some facts about postwar planning and the probable world and its needs after the war, also. What the youngster wants to make of himself should be discussed, too, and intelligent ways of working toward that goal.

In many parts of the United States, however, the pull toward jobs will be so strong that the high schools will probably have to adjust their hours and curriculum to the needs of the youthful workers if we are to keep in school even a portion of those who should stay there. Already, part-time employment programs have been established in some high schools on this account, and the U. S. Office of Education in publicizing these is encouraging the idea as one solution of the teen-age drift away from invaluable schooling.

The plan in Hamden, Conn., is an example. It is similar to other "work experience" programs which have been described on this page—notably the peacetime one in Jacksonville, Fla., known as the Jacksonville Plan. The Hamden activity is part of a program promoted throughout Connecticut under the War Guidance phase of the State Youth Personnel services.

* * *

Students work two weeks in plants, libraries, offices, and hospitals, and then attend school for two weeks while other members of the group take over their jobs. Two students are paired on one full-time job. Beginning this September at Hamden the shift will be at one-week intervals, so the youngster can pick up his work at school more quickly.

Some such scheme as this may meet the need. But we ought to realize that a large share of encouragement toward such a plan will have to come from the parents. It is the people's school. The people—"we, the people,"—are faced with a problem of seeing to it that educating our future citizens goes on. How we solve it is not so important as that we solve it.

## Taught With Maps

Chicago

Elementary school courses in geography are following the war news, according to reports made by superintendents in the Chicago area to the department of education of the University of Chicago.

More emphasis on aspects of geography which are "in the news," with correspondingly less emphasis on textbook geography, was reported by one fifth of the superintendents. The world neighborhood concept, particularly the effects of improved transportation and communication, also is being emphasized in current geography by 20 per cent of the schools reporting. An equal percentage are paying more attention to the Americas, including Alaska, as a result of the war.

Geography is being taught increasingly by following the news with maps, and use of a globe by the pupil at home; and more instruction is being given to develop ability to read maps and to use geography source books. Place names are being emphasized, as are critical resources vital to the military and peacetime needs of modern civilization. The economic resources, cultural values, and standards of living of the nations at war are likewise being given more attention, the superintendents said.

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**Today's sales (est.) 200,000**
**Previous day's sales 415,315**
**1942 volume to date 210,922,846**
**1942 volume to date 66,860,597**

| Bnks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 4 | 59⅝ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Adams Exp 1.25g | 4 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Addressog-Mult 1 | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| Air Reduction 1a | 4 | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Alaska Juneau | 21 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Alleg&Sus 7.45g | 10 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| Allegany Corp | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — 1/16 |
| Alleg pf $30 ww | 6 | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25½ | — ½ |
| Alleg Lud S 1.05g | 4 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | —1 |
| A. Chem & Dye (6a) | 4 | 149 | 148½ | 148½ | |
| Allied Mills 4g | 4 | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | |
| Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g | 6 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 4 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | +1⅛ |
| Am Airlines 1½g | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | |
| Am Bk Note .55g | 3 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| Am Brake Sh .05g | 4 | 36 | 36 | 35 | + ⅛ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 1 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | |
| Am Can pf (7) | 50 | 185 | 185 | 185 | + ⅛ |
| Am Car & Fdy 4g | 6 | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am C&F pf 12½g | 1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | + ⅛ |
| Am Chicle (4a) | 80 | 106½ | 106 | 106 | —1¼ |
| Am Export L 1½g | 1 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am & For Power | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Am & FP 2 pf | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | |
| Am Locomotive | 5 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Metal (1) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅛ |
| Am M & Mc 3½g | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | |
| Am Pow & Light | 4 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — 1/16 |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 8 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | — ⅛ |
| Am P & L $5 pf | 6 | 26¼ | 26½ | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Rad&St S .30g | 27 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Am R M pf 4½ | 10 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | |
| Am Seating 2½g | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| Am Sti Fdry 1½g | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| Am Smelt pf 7 | 110 | 157½ | 157½ | 157½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Stores (1) | 2 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 7 | 156⅛ | 155¾ | 156⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 5 | 56 | 56 | 56 | — ⅛ |
| Am Tobacco B (3a) | 5 | 57 | 55½ | 56 | — ⅛ |
| Am Tob pf (6) | 90 | 145½ | 145½ | 145½ | |
| Am Type Fdrs 2½g | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Am Viscose 1½g | 9 | 46 | 45¾ | 46 | + ⅛ |
| Anaconda Cop 1½g | 15 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M 1½g | 1 | 42⅞ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| Armour III | 5 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Assd Dry Gds 3½g | 5 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Atch T & SF 4½g | 3 | 58¾ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Atch T&S F pf (5) | 2 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| Atl Coast L 1½g | 1 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| Atl G & W I (3e) | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Refining .55g | 1 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Atl Refing pf 4 | 50 | 112 | 112 | 112 | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ⅛ |
| Atlas Pow 2½g | 20 | 64 | 64 | 64 | — ½ |
| Aviation Co (.10g) | 15 | 4¾ | 4 | 4⅛ | |

**B**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt & Ohio | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| Barber Asphalt | 2 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 3 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| Beat Cr pf 4¼ | 30 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | + ⅛ |
| Beech Creek (2) | 50 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | +1 |
| Beech Aire 1e | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| Beech-Nut Pack 4 | 2 | 114 | 113¾ | 113⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Bendix Aviat 1½g | 3 | 34⅞ | 34½ | 34⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Benef In L (.60g) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |
| Best Foods (.80g) | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| Beth Steel 4½g | 1 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | + ⅛ |
| Beth Steel pf (7) | 1 | 116 | 116 | 116 | — ⅛ |
| Bigelow-San 1½g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | +1¾ |
| Blaw-Knox (.20g) | 5 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Blooming 3½g | 40 | 14 | 14 | 14 | —1¼ |
| Bohn Al & Br (2) | 2 | 46⅝ | 46¼ | 46¼ | — ⅜ |
| Bon Ami B 2½g | 10 | 47 | 47 | 47 | |
| Bond Strs 1.30g | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Borden Co (.90g) | 4 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 2 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ⅛ |
| Bridgeport Br 3½g | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Briggs Mfg(2) | 3 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| Briggs & Strat (3) | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | +1 |
| Bucyrus-Erie ¼g | 2 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 3 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Buffalo For 1.35g | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | |
| Bush Termin 1.20g | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Butte Cop&Z 3½e | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — 1/16 |
| Byer And Mach .60 | 6 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | — ⅛ |
| Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Byron Jackson ¾g | 2 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |

**C**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calif Pack (1½g) | 6 | 25 | 25 | 25 | — ¼ |
| Callahan Zinc Lead | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Calumet&Hec .65g | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Campbell Wy (3½g) | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| Can Dry G Ale .60 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ¼ |
| Canadian Pacific | 6 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| Carpenter Stl 1½g | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| Celanese Corp (1g) | 2 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | — ¼ |
| Celanese pr pf 7 | 10 | 127¼ | 127¼ | 127¼ | + ⅛ |
| Celotex Corp (1½) | 6 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½a | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| Cent P L pf 4½a | 50 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| Cent RR NJ | 1 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | — ¼ |
| Century Rib pf 7 | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +2 |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 3 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | — ¼ |
| Champ P&F pfs | 3 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 2 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| Chi Mail Order .60 | 2 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ¼ |
| Chi Gt West | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | — 1/16 |
| Chi Grt W pf 2½a | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| Chi Pneu Tool (.80) | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| Childs Co | 15 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| Chrysler Cp 2½g | 6 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | + ½ |
| Colgate-Palm-P 4g | 10 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Colum & Atk | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| Co & South | 40 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| Co & So 1st pf | 50 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| Colum G & E | 10 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Com Credit (3) | 2 | 39⅜ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Com Invest Tr (3) | 2 | 41½ | 41¼ | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| Com Solvents .30g | 4 | 4¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| Con with & South | 10 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Con.S.S pf 3¾a | 1 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | — ¼ |
| Consol Ed 2.40g | 9 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Coppermin .10g | 14 | | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edison 2.80 | 13 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Consol RR Cuba pf | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Consol'n Coal | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | + ⅛ |
| Consol Film Ind | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Cons Laundries | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Consm P pf 4½ | 10 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | + ⅛ |
| Container Corp A 3g | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Diam F .65g | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| Cont Baking 3½g | 2 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | |
| Cont Ins (1.60a) | 5 | 48¾ | 48½ | 48½ | + ½ |
| Cont Motors (.45g) | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 5 | 33¼ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | 100 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ½ |
| Corn Prod (2.60) | 1 | 59⅝ | 59⅛ | 59⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Prod pf 7 | 10 | 185½ | 185½ | 185½ | + ½ |
| Cornell-Dub El .60 | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cot-Inc (.15g) | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co (1e) | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Crane Co pf 5 | 10 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | |
| Cream of Wh 1½g | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| Crucible Stl (2e) | 3 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ¼ |
| Cuban-Am Sug 4a | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Curtis Publishing | 8 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | |
| Curt P pr pf 2¼a | 1 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 8 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| Curtis Wr A 1½g | 3 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 19 | |

**D**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davison Chem (1g) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Del Lack & West | 7 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Den & Rio Gk pf | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| Det Edison .90g | 2 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Diam Match 1½g | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Diam T Motor 1½g | 2 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| Dixie C A 2½g | 50 | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| Dome Mines nl.60 | 70 | 24⅜ | 23⅞ | 24⅜ | +1⅛ |
| Douglas Aircraft 5e | 2 | 60¾ | 60 | 60¾ | + ⅛ |
| du Pont pf 4½a | 1 | 129 | 129 | 129 | |

**E**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Air L | 3 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| Eastern Roll Mill | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ½ |
| Edis Bros Strs .80 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| El & Mus Ind .06a | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 1½g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| Elec Boat (.20g) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| El Power & Lt | 2 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| El P&Lt $6 pf | 1 | 71 | 71 | 71 | |
| Erie Pub Service | 6 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Erie RR (2.50g) | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR 1st 4pg | 4 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| Erie RR pf A (5) | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Evans Products | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| Ex Cell-O (2.60) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | |

**F**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fairbanks Morse 1a | 2 | 35⅜ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Fajardo Sugar (2) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |

| Bnks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fed L&T pf (6) | 20 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| Fed Mogul (1) | 2 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅜ | |
| Fed M Truck .20g | | | | | |
| Fed D S pf 4¼ | 10 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Ferro Enam ¾g | 4 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| Fid P Fire 1.1.60a | 8 | 50 | 49⅜ | 50 | + ½ |
| Firest T&R 1½g | 3 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | |
| Foster Wheeler | 4 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Francisco Sugar | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |

**G**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fruehauf pf (5) | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Gen Am Trans 1g | 1 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | |
| Gar Wood Ind .35g | 7 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| Gen Baking .45g | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Gen Bronze .30g | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Gen Cable | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | 16 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36⅜ | |
| Gen Foods 1.20g | 5 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| Gen Fds pf4½g | 20 | 117 | 117 | 117 | + ⅛ |
| Gen G & El A | 8 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| Gen Mills (4) | 2 | 106 | 105½ | 106 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Motors 1½g | 17 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Out Advert | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| Gen Out Ad A | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | |
| Gen Prec Eq (3½g) | 1 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Ry Sig pf6 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ger Real&Util | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Ger Shoe ¾g | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| Gen T & Rub ½pg | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| Gillette Saf R ½ag | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros .30g | 18 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| Goodrich B F 1g | 2 | 41¾ | 41 | 41 | + ⅛ |
| Goodyear Tire 1½g | 2 | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Goodyear T&R pf 5 | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| Goebel Brew (.20) | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Gotfr Hosiery (1½e) | 7 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| Granby Con M .60 | 3 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 7 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e | 3 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ⅛ |
| Gt Nor Ry pf 1g | 10 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ⅛ |
| Greyhound Corp (1) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| Grum Air En 1a | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 7 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gulf Oil 1 | 3 | 48⅜ | 48¼ | 48⅜ | |

**H**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayes Indust .15g | 10 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Hayes Mfg | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| Hazel-AtlasGl 5 | 2 | 105 | 115 | 105 | + ½ |
| Hercules Motors 1 | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ½ |
| Homestake Mining | 14 | 40⅛ | 39⅞ | 39½ | |
| Houd-Hersh B 1.20 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Houston L&P 3.60 | 3 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | + ½ |
| Houston Oil | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Hudson Bay (h2) | 2 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| Hudson Motor .10g | 11 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Hupp Motor | 16 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |

**I**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois Central | 7 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Ill Cent LL (4) | 170 | 45⅛ | 45 | 45 | — ⅛ |
| Ill Central pf | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | —1½ |
| Indpls P & L 1.20 | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| Indus Rayon (2) | 2 | 59 | 59 | 59 | — ⅜ |
| Inger-Rand 4½g | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| Inspirat C Cop ¼ag | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Interlake Iron ¼e | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Int Harv pf (7) | 30 | 175 | 175 | 175 | |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | 3 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| Int Mining | 7 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Int Nick Can (2) | 7 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | |
| Int Paper | | | | | |
| Int Pap pf (5) | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Int Ry Cen Am | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| Int Ry pf 1¼ak | 20 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | |
| Int Tel & Tel | 20 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Interst Dept S ¾g | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |

**J**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jervis (WB) (.60g) | 1 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Joliet&Chi stpd | 10 | 79 | 79 | 79 | +1 |

**K**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kan City South | 2 | 67⅛ | 63¼ | 63¼ | — ¼ |
| Kan City Sou pf 2a | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| Kayser (J) ¾ag | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Kelsey-H B (1½) | 3 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Kennecott C 1¾g | 7 | 30⅛ | 30½ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Kinney (GR) Co | 2 | 3⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | + ¼ |
| Kresge D St ¼ag | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Kroger Grocery (2) | 1 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Laclede Gas | 20 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ½ |
| Lehigh Port C 1½ | 2 | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | + ½ |
| Libby McN&L .45g | | | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| Liggett&My B (3) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | —1¼ |
| Lima Locomo 1g | 2 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Link-Belt (2) | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | +1 |
| Lockheed Aire (1g) | 3 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Loew's Inc 2a | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Lone Star Gem (3) | 4 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | + ¼ |

**M**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MacA&For 1.30g | 1 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Macy (R H) (2) | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | + ⅛ |
| Manati Sugar | 6 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Marine Mid (.16g) | 8 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Masonite Corp 1a | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | |
| Marshall Field .80 | 3 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| Martin (GL) 1½g | 3 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Math Alk pf 7 | 10 | 175 | 175 | 175 | —1 |
| May Dept Strs (3) | 2 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | |
| Maytag Co | 1 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| McCrory Stores 1 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| McIntyre P 82.22a | 4 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | + ¼ |
| McKes&Rob 1.15g | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ⅛ |
| McK&Rob pf5¼a | 3 | 111 | 111 | 111 | +1 |
| Mead Corp .(45g) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| Mead Corp pf 6 | 10 | 85 | 85 | 85 | +1 |
| Mcgraw-Hill .35g | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| Merch & M Tr 1g | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| Mid-Cont Pet .40g | 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| Minn-Honey Reg 2 | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | — ½ |
| Minn-H pf B 4 | 10 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | + ⅛ |
| Mission Corp .85e | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| Mk-Kan-Texas pf | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Montgom Ward (2) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | |
| Morris & Essex | 50 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| Motorola Mfg B | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Murray Corp ¼ag | 4 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |

**N**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nash-Kelvinator ¼ag | 10 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Aviation ¼ag | | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| Nat Auto Fib | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Nat Biscuit 1.20 | 130 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Can | 2 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| Nat Cash Reg (1) | 1 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Container (1) | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ½ |
| Nat Dairy Pr .65g | 4 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | |
| Nat Dept Strs ¼a | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Distillers (2) | 3 | 31¾ | 31½ | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| Nat En & Stpg ¼ag | 4 | 26 | 25⅞ | 26 | + ⅛ |
| Nat Gypsum ¼ag | 8 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Nat Lead (½a) | 2 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| Nat Pow & Lt | 5 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Nat Steel (3) | 4 | 91¼ | 89 | 89 | — 1¼ |
| Nat St5¼pf5¼a | 110 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | |
| Nat Supply | 2 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | |
| Nat Tea (2.40) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Nehi Corp ¼ag | 4 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| Newberry JJ 2.40 | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| Newport Ind .60g | 5 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| Newp N Ship 1½g | 4 | 15⅞ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| NY Cent RR 1½g | 11 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| NYC Omnib 2½g | 2 | 24 | 25 | 24 | + ¼ |
| NY Ont&West | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| NY Shipbuild 1½g | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| NY NH&H pf | 21 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| NY Lack&W | 10 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ⅜ |
| Nort&Westn 10 | 60 | 180 | 180 | 180 | — ½ |
| No Am Avia (1e) | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| No Amer Co .96f | 3 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| Northern Pac 1g | 8 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| Northwest Air ½g | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| Norw Pharm .30g | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |

**O**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio Oil (¼ag) | 13 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅞ | |
| Omnibus Corp | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| Otis Elevator .65g | 5 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | |
| Owens-Ill Glass 2 | 1 | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ | |

**P**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pac Am Fish (1e) | 2 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Pac Gas&Elec (2) | 2 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | + ⅛ |
| Pac T&T pf6 | 10 | 156 | 156 | 156 | +1 |
| Pac Tin Cons | 10 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| Packard Mot .10g | 5 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | |
| Pan Am Airways1e | 7 | 35½ | 35¼ | 35⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Param Pict 1.20 | 4 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Parke Davis .90g | 1 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Patino Mines (2g) | 6 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| Penn Cent Airl | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Penn Coal&Coke | 5 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| Penn RR (1g) | 4 | 26⅞ | 26¾ | 26⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Pepsi-Cola (1g) | 11 | 51¼ | 51 | 51¼ | + ½ |
| Petrol Corp .20g | 8 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Pfeiffer Brew ½g | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Phelps Dodge 1.60 | 2 | 33¼ | 33½ | 33¾ | + ⅛ |
| Phila Co 6pf 6 | 30 | 90 | 90 | 90 | + ¼ |
| Phila Co 6pf 3 | 10 | 49 | 49 | 49 | + ¼ |
| Phila Elec .30g | 29 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Philco Corp .55g | 2 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | |

| Bnks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philip M pf4¼ | 30 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| Phillips Pet (2) | 2 | 47½ | 47⅜ | 47½ | |
| Pitt Sc&B .20g | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| Pittston Co | 1 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | |
| Pittston pf A5 | 50 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | |
| Postal Tel pf | 3 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| Pour & Co B | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| Pressed St Car¼ag | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| Press Stl C 1pf 1¼ | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| Press S C 2pf 2½ | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | — ⅛ |
| Pub Svc NJ 3½g | 8 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Pub S Nu 7pf | 20 | 112 | 112 | 112 | + ⅛ |
| Pub S Nu 6pf 6 | 40 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | + ⅛ |
| Pub S NJ55pf5 | 70 | 91 | 90¾ | 91 | + ⅛ |
| Pullman (1½g) | 2 | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 32¼ | |
| Pure Oil (4½e) | 10 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |

**R**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radio C of A .20g | 11 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Radio-Keith-Orpn | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Radio-K-O pf2e | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Rayonier Inc ¾ag | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| Reading Co (1) | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ½ |
| Reming Rand 1g | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| R & Saratoga 8 | 10 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| Republic Steel ¾ag | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| Rev Cop & Brass | 2 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Rev C&B7pf3¾g | 10 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | |
| Rev C&B 5½apf | 30 | 63⅜ | 63 | 63 | —1½ |
| Reynolds Mtls ¾ag | 32 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | |
| Reyn M pf 5½ | 120 | 90 | 89¾ | 90 | |
| Reynolds T B 1.40 | 3 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| Rustless I&S (.60) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |

**S**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Safeway Stores (3) | 2 | 42¾ | 42 | 42¾ | + ⅛ |
| Savage Arms ¾ag | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| Schenley Dis 1¼g | 7 | 32 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Seaboard Air Line | 7 | | | | |
| Seab Air,Line pf | 3 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Sears Roebuck (3) | 1 | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63¾ | — ⅛ |
| Servel Inc (1) | 2 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | |
| Sharp&Dohme ¼ag | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ShellUnionOil .40g | 2 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| Simmons Co

# News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

## Seven Economic Factors Seen Shaping U. S. Postwar Future

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 — There are seven significant economic factors tending to shape the postwar future of the United States—the nation's production capacity, industrial training, government competition, foreign policy, government controls, consumer demand and consumer purchasing power—according to an article in "Banking," official journal of the American Bankers Association, out here today.

"The capacity to produce things demonstrated by the United States since Pearl Harbor, particularly the ability to increase the output rapidly and improve the quality of materials and workmanship at the same time, constitutes a record that will probably prove the greatest single postwar factor," William R. Kuhns, editor of the publication and writer of the article, says.

**Millions in Training**

"The training that millions are receiving in industry and in the armed forces is creating a prodigious wealth of knowledge, skill and interest with potentialities which are easy to see but too big to measure.

"Just what the economic climate is going to be and whether it will be favorable to careers, opportunities and private investment, is a question which has bothered business a great deal. However, by putting two and two together it is possible to reach a fairly satisfactory conclusion, for example:

"Business is all set to go, in a technical sense, as never before. On the other hand are the millions who are looking for opportunity and who are impatient with the rigid controls necessitated by war. These two powerful elements are almost sure to connect."

Millions of new investment-minded individuals are being created through the distribution of war bonds and these same persons are being sold on the desirability of products which will be available after the war, the article stresses. It is only a short step to wanting to share in the investment possibilities of industries making those products, it adds.

"Some of the government's controls will persist because they will be necessary for a time but there are good reasons for hoping that government competition with private business will diminish," it continues. "The government will own billions of dollars worth of plants and materials but the aim will surely be to turn these back to private control as rapidly as possible.

"In the case of foreign trade it is already apparent that government funds, policies and personalities will figure to an extent greater than heretofore. At least this will be the case for a number of years because of the reconstruction job, the risks involved and the fact that for a while business and politics abroad will be as inseparable as Siamese twins.

**Some Expect Slump**

"Evidence of the fundamental difficulty of postwar thinking is the fact that some expect a slump and others expect a buying spree. On the same platform, in the same speeches, the same pages and the same conversations, one can often find these two opposite worries side by side. Yet no conceivable amount of postwar demand for consumer and peacetime goods can fill the gap that will result from the cessation of war production."

The magazine recalls that some business leaders fear a postwar buying splurge and voice concern over aggressive selling of specified products for future purchase, holding war bond holders might all try to get cash at once, embarrassing the Treasury and bidding up prices.

"For a number of reasons this is not likely," it adds, "at the termination of the war there are quite a few courses open to the Treasury, not the least effective of which would be a 'hold-your-bonds' campaign promoted with all the well known publicity weapons. The banks too will have billions available for consumer credit and will use their advertising aggressively to further the idea of holding government bonds."

## First Public Test Of Synthetic Rubber Tires Started Today

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—What was described as the first public test of synthetic rubber tires began on the Indianapolis speedway today when an ersatz-tired automobile started a 500-mile cruise around the famous oval at a steady speed of 35 miles an hour.

Arthur F. Grant, spokesman for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, sponsor of the test, said it had the approval of Rubber Director William Jeffers as the first in a series of similar public demonstrations.

"We already know," said Don Waugh, test supervisor, "that synthetic rubber tires can yield perhaps even better mileage than the best pre-Pearl Harbor natural tires i proper speeds and driving conditions are maintained."

Thirty-six tires will be used on the car during the Indianapolis test and demonstrations on Pike's Peak, the Bonneville Flats in Utah, Chicago's streets, cross-country roads of all types, Mr. Waugh said. He expected to complete the speedway test late today and then head for Chicago.

Mr. Waugh, a Goodyear engineer, said a careful record of tire measurements would be kept of the series of tests to supplement other data on synthetic tire performance.

"One of the purposes of these demonstrations, however," he added, "is to emphasize that good mileage can be obtained only by moderate speeds and careful driving."

LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 28 (AP)—First production of synthetic rubber in southwest Louisiana started yesterday at the huge Cities Service-Firestone plant here.

John W. Thomas, chairman of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., said the plant would have annual capacity of 60,000 tons. It is located on the new Calcasieu ship channel on which war industries aggregating $200,000,000 have been established. The synthetic rubber plant was built for the Defense Plant Corp.

## U. S. Steel Corp. Sets Production Record

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. subsidiaries produced a new record amount of 600,000 net tons of steel ingots in the week ended Aug. 23—a rate of 31,285,000 net tons a year.

The corporation announced that operations were almost at 100 per cent of theoretical capacity, compared with 96½ in the preceding week and 98 two weeks ago.

Last January 1 production was at the rate of almost 100½ per cent of capacity—597,447 net tons a week, or 31,150,900 a year. The new percentage figure was based on increased capacity announced July 1 of 31,330,700 net tons a year or 600,895 a week.

## U. S. Income Setback Seen As Temporary

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—In June a slight setback in the national income produced in the United States interrupted the upward trend which had been in progress since January, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The national income dropped to $11,320,000,000 in June from $11,425,000,000 in May. Nevertheless, the national income in June was 17.3 per cent larger than in the corresponding month last year when it amounted to $9,654,000,000.

The national income during the first six months amounted to $66,123,000,000 this year as against $54,450,000,000 last year, an increase of 21.5 per cent.

**Temporary Condition**

The setback in the national income in June was apparently only a temporary matter. Preliminary information indicates that the upward trend was resumed in July. Expansion should continue until the seasonal peak in the shipments of farm products is reached in October. The national income should continue to run above the level of a year ago for the remainder of this year. This means that the national income for 1943 will exceed the previous high record in 1942 by a considerable margin.

The recession in the national income from May to June was due partly to a drop in the price level and partly to a curtailment in the quantity of goods produced. The price index, on the basis of 1929 as 100, after reaching 103.4 in May, a new high peak for the war period, dropped to 103.1 in June.

The index of the quantity of goods produced declined from 150.5 in May to 149.5 in June. The output of manufactured goods remained in June at the highest volume on record but this was offset by a sharp reduction in mining activity and by a drop in the shipments of agricultural products.

**Labor Trouble**

The curtailment of mining activity in June was due primarily to labor troubles in the coal fields. The output of bituminous coal declined from 47,855,000 tons in May to 34,650,000 tons in June. There was also a slight curtailment in petroleum output.

In the field of manufacturing, cotton mill activity showed an increase from May to June but steel mill activity declined. Electricity output in June reached the highest level on record. The building industry which is normally a large consumer of manufactured goods reported a slight increase in contracts awarded in June over the May volume but June contracts were far below the level of a year ago.

## Newspapers Lend Staff Members To Aid War Bond Drive

WASHINGTON (AP)—Many of the country's leading newspapers have lent top-flight members of their staffs to the Treasury to help tell the story of the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan which opens Sept. 9.

Director Ted Gamble of the Treasury's War Finance Division announced formation of the volunteer organization, asserting that with its prospective 50,000,000 bond-buying customers the Third War Loan should develop "into one of the biggest news stories of the war."

Max B. Cook, editorial promotion chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, will head the special "news room" set-up in the Treasury building as managing editor. Louis M. Lyons of the Boston Globe will be assistant managing editor and Al Segal of the Cincinnati Post will be feature editor.

Members of the staff include: Paul Hughes, Louisville Courier-Journal; Allen Schoenfield, Detroit News; Harry B. Kerr, Akron Beacon-Journal; Harold Fleming, Christian Science Monitor; Charles Hamberger, Newark News; Lucy Greenbaum, New York Times; Carl Cefola, New York Herald-Tribune; Mrs. George Britt, Scripps-Howard; Carl Winston, PM; and Nat Williams, Memphis World.

Other staff members, also lent to the news unit, include Dunlea Hurley, Breeze Corporations, Newark; Sergeant Ed Hoffman, Fort Bliss, Texas, formerly of Acme Photos; Marine Sergeant Ralph W. Myers, formerly of the Houston Press; Fred Hollowell and Jesse Irvin, both of the Office of War Information (OWI), and Jacob Mogelever, of the Treasury's War Finance division.

**Emerson Radio Plans Issue**

NEW YORK (AP) — Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 175,000 shares of capital stock, part of 400,000 shares already outstanding, which is expected to be offered to the public soon.

## *Fighter Planes Boosted Higher*

Associated Press

A workman in the Packard Motor Car Co. plant adjusts a nut on a two-speed, two-stage supercharger for a new type Rolls-Royce aircraft engine.

## New Supercharger, Supergas Increase Potency of Aircraft

DETROIT (AP)—A new type Rolls-Royce aircraft engine with a two-speed, two-stage supercharger has been in volume production for several months by the Packard Motor Car Company and is being used to power the new North American P-51 Mustang fighter plane, George T. Christopher, Packard president and general manager, announced.

Packard has been building Rolls-Royce power plants for nearly two years for P-40F Warhawk fighters, British Hurricane fighters, big four-engined Lancaster bombers and Canadian-built Mosquito bombers. These engines have featured a two-speed, single-stage supercharger.

"In effect, this new engine raises air warfare nearly two miles higher," Mr. Christopher said. "Horsepower is stepped up to more than 1,500. Not only does the engine yield benefits at high altitudes but its improved performance makes it a greater threat at low ceilings, too."

He explained that the supercharger is to the engine what lungs are to its pilot. As he goes higher, the air he breathes gets thinner and he needs a supplemental supply of oxygen. Similarly, his engine needs aid in its "breathing."

In the new engine two small multi-bladed rotors, or stages, compress the thin air of high altitudes until it is six times the surrounding atmospheric pressure. The first stage, said Mr. Christopher, compresses the air in fashion comparable to that of a single-stage supercharger. The air is then immediately passed to the second rotor where it is compressed further.

"The net result," the Packard executive said, "is the maintenance of high power at high altitudes where the enemy has not yet shown anything similar."

Mr. Christopher said development of the entire supercharger was jointly done by British and Packard engineers with co-operation from the United States Army Air Forces. He said that in operation the supercharger revolves nearly 25,000 times a minute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28 (AP)—America now can produce a supergas that will boost airplane engine power 50 per cent.

The gas can be blended with the usual 100-octane aircraft gasoline to increase power somewhat, but engines must be made over before they can use the new fuel undiluted.

Dr. Gustav Egloff made public yesterday the discovery of the new production process. He is a director of Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, the oil industry research firm that evolved the production technique for large-scale operations, using existing refineries.

Dr. Egloff, who is president of the American Institute of Chemists, told the Northern California Postwar Conference of the National Association of Manufacturers that the gas was called "triptane" to "conceal research" made in the development of the process.

Chemists, he said, have known of the gas for seven years, but until now, industry has not been able to produce the fuel in quantity.

The first gallon cost $3,000. Now the pilot plant produced by Dr. Vladimir Haensel and Prof. Vladimir N. Ipatieff of Universal's research staff has been turning out the fuel continuously for a week at a cost of less than $1 a gallon. They hope to get it down to 50 cents.

"Planes fueled with this newly available product of the free enterprise system," Dr. Egloff asserted, "will have enemy planes as much at their mercy as if they were roosting pigeons.

"It will add 50 per cent to the power of airplane engines. It will enable a plane to climb faster, fly faster and carry a heavier load.

"Planes can carry armor twice as thick—so flak will bounce off."

The industrial chemist asserted the new fuel would make the latest airplane engines obsolete. They would have to be redesigned, he said, with smaller and stronger cylinders.

The Haensel-Ipatieff process can be adapted to existing refinery equipment with minor changes, Dr. Egloff told the conference. That will make large-scale production come quicker and cheaper than would be the case if new, expensive refineries had to be built. It could mean the new fuel will be ready in quantity before new airplane engines can be manufactured to use it.

## Cost of Living Drops in July

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline in the cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaries clerical workers was reported in 58 of 65 industrial cities as the result of a survey made in July by the National Industrial Conference Board, a private statistical institution.

The largest decline of 2.3 per cent occurred in Manchester, N. H., the board said, but 32 other cities reported a decline of one per cent or more. The largest increase, of .8 of 1 per cent was found in New Orleans, while the average decline for the United States as a whole was placed at 1.2 per cent.

## Conversion of Tractors To Rubber Tires Resumed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration disclosed that its program of assisting farmers in converting steel wheels on tractors and other farm implements to rubber tires has been resumed "under limited conditions."

Initiated last spring, the program recently was suspended pending arrangements to make additional tires available.

The announcement emphasized the resumption was temporary, to meet emergency conditions, and that its extension "depends on the ability of manufacturers to increase tire production."

The program was inaugurated after tests indicated rubber tires on tractors save from 15 to 25 per cent in fuel and as high as 35 per cent in repair costs while allowing greater speed.

## Axis Steel Output Cut 25 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—The torrential downpour of United Nations bombs has cut Axis steel-making production about 25 per cent in little more than a year, industry sources disclosed.

Americans who gathered old steel and iron in last year's newspaper-sponsored national scrap campaign to help keep mill furnaces operating at full blast will get plenty of aid and comfort from these two industry figures:

Present Axis output of approximately 52,000,000 tons a year doesn't even half match 133,000,000 reckoned as the aggregate yearly rate for the Allied powers, and compares with enemy annual production of about 68,000,000 slightly more than 12 months ago.

Weakest link in the Axis chain of steel-making centers dotting the European continent was listed as bomb-ravished Italy, now thorught reduced to between 10 and 25 per cent of the 3,000,000-tons-a-year production a year ago, following air assaults on such cities as Turin, Milan, Genoa and Naples.

Output of 25,000,000 tons attributed to Germany about 12 months ago reportedly has been whittled to 60 per cent of that amount, vividly portraying bomb havoc wrought in Dusseldorf, Essen, Bochum, Duisburgh, Berlin and other steel-producing cities.

Japan's facilities also were calculated to be somewhat less by now because of supply difficulties but none of the sources would hazard a guess as to how much.

Approximately 133,000,000 tons a year for the United Nations was based on figures supplied by the American Iron and Steel Institute which said current production rates were 90,000,000 a year for the United States, 21,000,000 for Britain's Empire and about 22,000,000 for Russia.

The institute added, however, that accurate figures were not known for Russia, whose prewar annual capacity was 21,800,000 tons. The Soviet Union lost some steel mills in territory occupied by Germany, but now has steel-making facilities of undisclosed strength in the Ural Mountains.

## Rise in Municipal Issues Scheduled

NEW YORK (AP)—State and municipal financing scheduled for next week aggregates $13,425,055, compared with $11,937,733 in the current week, the Daily Bond Buyer reported. Weekly average for the year to date stands at $17,645,312.

One large issue on Wednesday will make up most of next week's total. The State of Washington finance committee will sell $12,772,683 of various blocks of its state and municipal holdings on that day. Maturities range from 1943 to 1989 and carry coupons from 1.60 to 6 per cent.

Bridgeport, Conn., will be in the market on Friday with $350,000 of notes due in one year. The city sold a large issue last June at 0.53 per cent.


# CLASSIFIED

*(Continued)*

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### *Crossword Quiz Answers*

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*(Continued)*

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BE YOUR own BOSS direct-to-consumer selling offers best chance for building independent business, today and future. Earn big commissions selling Caltex exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear garments made from our ORIGINAL FABRICS. Nationally known company—19 years in business. Men or women—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 3021 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 4.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

**AGENTS WANTED**

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational Personal Christmas Cards—50 for $1.00 up. Personal Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. K-34, New York.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

| | |
|---|---|
| FACTORY SUPT: Elec equip exp | $6/7500 |
| INDUSTRIAL ENGRS: Degree and exp | Att |
| DESIGNERS: Tool and machinery | Att |
| DRAFTSMEN: Mechanical and elec | Att |
| PERSONNEL MGR: Industrial exp | $4000 |
| COST AND TIME STUDY: Textile | $4/5000 |
| ACCTS: Public and industrial | $4000 |
| OFFICE MGR-ACCT: Hospital exp | $3500 |
| SALES MGR: Ind elec equip | $5/7500 |
| INDUSTRIAL SALES: Experienced | Sal & Bonus |

**HELP WANTED**

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

At Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts:
At The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire:
At Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, San Francisco, California:
Applications from Christian Scientists for service as housemen, kitchen helpers (men or capable women), waitresses, and women in housekeeping department; also for nurses' training at Benevolent Associations and Ivy Garden at Pacific Coast.
Please reply Room 107, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

WANTED—Two caretakers for gentleman's home, near Buffalo, N. Y., for housekeeper and gardener; work, man and wife; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Caretakers, 3780 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

COUPLE wanted, no children; white; man to do miscellaneous work around house and garden, woman as housekeeper; references required; good wages. Telephone Derby 2830 or write ELIZABETH MANN, Derby, N. Y.

MELROSE, MASS. — Experienced Christian Science nurse, willing to assume active management of Harmony Hall, wanted; possibility of taking over home. Write Box H-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Sept. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Sept. 10 |
| Boston Five Cents Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Sept. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Sept. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| Brookline Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Sept. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Sept. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Sept. 20 |

INSURANCE of Every Description

OBrion Russell & Co.
108 WATER STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Barclay 7-5540

UNION FEDERAL SAVINGS

DEPOSITS INSURED UP TO $5000. BY AN AGENCY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

LAST DIVIDEND 2½%

*Accounts may be opened by mail*

236 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. BOSTON

*Do you own* THESE STOCKS?

| | |
|---|---|
| Paramount Pic. | Warner Bros. |
| Bohn Alum. | Loew's, Inc. |
| Flintkote | American Can |
| Oliver Farm Eq. | Contin'l Can |
| Interchemical | Owens-Ill. Glass |
| Nat. Sugar Ref. | Amer. Roll. Mill |
| Int'l Bus. Mach. | Otis Elevator |
| Pan-Amer. Air. | Penna. R. R. |

TIMELY comment on the outlook for these active issues, as well as a special Review of the prospects for the Motion Picture Industry, appears in the UNITED OPINION Bulletin.

*Send for Bulletin CS-12 FREE!*

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Banking Service
1817-1943

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.

Assets of £164 millions.
Branches throughout Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.

London Offices at
29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.

Agency arrangements with Banks throughout the World.

# CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

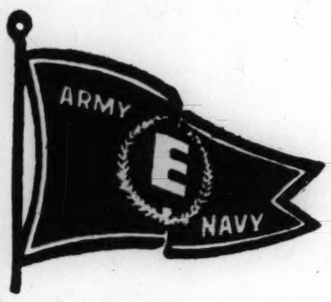
CLASSIFIED (Continued) HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

**ATTENTION**
**SCHOOL GIRLS AND TEACHERS**
**OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE**
**CONTINUE TO DO YOUR PART**

Raytheon has made it possible for you Patriotic Women and Girls to do your part in the War Effort by Working After School.

**EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY**
**PART TIME PATRIOTIC SHIFT**
**6 P. M. to 11 P. M.**

Or any shift of 4 or 5 hours or more daily may be arranged. Do Not Hesitate. Call Immediately. If you have been working in Essential Industry please bring release from your last employer or from the War Manpower Commission.




APPLY AT ONCE TO

**RAYTHEON**

**55 CHAPEL ST., NEWTON, MASS.**

*CUT OUT THIS TRADEMARK and address—bring it to us and get refund on round trip carfare spent in coming for interview if within 10 mile radius of Newton.*

**SPECIAL BUSSES FROM PINEHURST, BURLINGTON, WOBURN, LEXINGTON, ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER**

**Punched Card Trainees**

Immediate placement. Single young women — Earn while you Learn. Apply International Business Machines, 573 Boylston Street, Boston.

FILE CLERKS AND TYPISTS

We have openings for typists and file clerks, must be recent high school graduates. Apply Personnel Department, mezzanine floor, 9 to 12. MASSACHUSETTS BONDING & INSURANCE CO., 10 Post Office Sq., Boston.

COOK-GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, thoroughly experienced with first-class references for Christian Science home; no laundry or heavy cleaning; own living room, bedroom and bath; high salary. 3 Willow Lane, Scarsdale, New York. Tel. Scarsdale 859

INTEROFFICE MESSENGER and CLERICAL WORKERS

preferably with knowledge of typing. Apply—Room 305, Administration Building 107 Falmouth Street, Boston

HOUSEKEEPER: general for adult family of 3; plain cooking; cleaning woman 1 day; good salary; good home; own bedroom, living room and bath. Tel. Hingham 1436, or write MRS. E. D. H., 62 Burditt Ave., Hingham, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 635 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

MIDDLE-AGED man with valuable experience personnel work, industrial relations, client relations, public relations, desires opportunity with engineering, industrial or public utility company. O-15, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE MAN, public accounting experience, alert and capable, draft exempt, desires position vicinity of Boston. Box N-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

LADY wishes position as Companion-Housekeeper. Must be convenient to Boston. References exchanged. Mel. 3643 (Mass.).

LADY desires position as companion; can drive an automobile. Box N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMEMAKER, refined American (Christian Scientist), wishes charge motherless home; very capable; give details. Write Box B-24, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED hostess-housekeeper hotel, apt.-hotel, or club; or traveling companion, middle aged. Protestant; good references; available at once. Box B-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION desired as managing housekeeper under Protestant management; highest references. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**EXCHANGE OF SERVICES**

MOTHER and 8½-year-old daughter wish to share their apt. with another lady in exchange for light duties and small salary; plenty time for study; express subway 20 minutes N. Y. C. Write Box K-17, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

## Alabama

**BIRMINGHAM**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m. —6-7 p. m. daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

*When shopping down town, have your lunch and tea at our balcony tea-room.*
**Loveman's**

LADY part time, some sales ability, receptionist, high-class photographic studio. Boston Box B-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED in Christian family on Farlow Road, Newton, general housework maid; 3 adults; no washing; good wages; bedroom and bath on second floor. Phone evenings Bigelow 2720.

WANTED—Housekeeper, or couple, for country housework; modern conveniences; good home and wages. Mrs. C. F. GILLESPIE, Jr., Sykesville, Maryland, Route #1.

FULL- or part-time waitresses and counter women. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 223 Newbury Street, Boston. Com 5370.

BOOKSTORE
Another training class starting immediately for bookstore work; cultured college type required, must be between 21-40. Box K-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MILLINERY maker, year-round position, for specialty hat shop near Boston. Box B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEEDED—Experienced woman, excellent cook, Prot., general work; 2 adults; own rm., bath; 5 m. trains, busses; liberal wages. Big. 0215 (Mass.).

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN, care baby, some housework; 8-4 Monday through Friday; $60; references. Phone ATwater 9-5816, N. Y. C.

WANTED—CLERICAL WORKERS
PREFERABLY WITH TYPING ABILITY
Apply Room 205, Administration Building, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston

MIDDLE-AGED housekeeper for 3 working adults, salary arranged. Call Sunday, Apt. 1419 Brookline, Mass.

DRESSMAKER wanted to do own alterations at Coolidge Corner Dress Shop, Brookline, Mass.; small rental. Beacon 1535.

*ALABAMA*

**BIRMINGHAM** (Continued)

**SAVAGE'S**
BAKERY
Variety of Breads and Cookies for School Lunches
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
PHONE 7-9180

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
FIVE POINTS
1919 11th Ave., South
Phone 7-3103
Birmingham

**MOBILE**

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX. 1985

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

DIXIE DAIRIES, Inc.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
6-4471 Prichard, Ala.

**MONTGOMERY**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol CLOTHING STORE
*More Than 64 Years at the Same Location*
"ON THE SQUARE"

*ALABAMA*

**MONTGOMERY** (Continued)

**SHULMAN'S**
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
*South's Largest Retail Bakery*
902 South Court Street

*FLORIDA*

**BRADENTON**

**Montgomery-Roberts Co.**
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

**FORT LAUDERDALE**

BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
**STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.**
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

**FORT MYERS**

**BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc,**
*Growers' Supplies and Feed*
Phone 400 1305 McGregor

**JACKSONVILLE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 5-7087 10 a. m., to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
9 STORES
*There Is One Near You*

WALK-OVER SHOES
*For Men and Women*
Also
DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
*For Men and Women*
23 W. Adams St., Roosevelt Hotel Bldg.

**PRINTING**
H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

**IRON FIREMAN**
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
**JOSEPH NEEDHAM**
PLUMBING AND HEATING
241 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-2201

*FLORIDA*

**MIAMI**

*Shop* SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
*"Where the Best Costs Less"*
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

**SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.**
LONG DISTANCE
**MOVING & STORAGE**
*Expert Packing and Crating*
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

**ORLANDO**

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*
**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**
*Everything for the Table*
Orange Avenue and Livingston

**JOHN S. HORST AGENCY**
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
*All Kinds of Reliable Insurance*
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

**SARASOTA**

See "MARK" before it happens
**THEODORE MARKWALTER**
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

**TAMPA**

*Tampa's Leading Store for Men*
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Fl. 3022

*FLORIDA*

**TAMPA** (Continued)

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range
*Jewelry Co.*
410 Franklin Street

**WEST PALM BEACH**

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
*One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.*
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
*General Insurance and Surety Bonds*
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Fla.

GLIDDEN PAINTS
*"Everywhere on Everything"*
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

**JAKE'S SERVICE STATION**
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

## Georgia

**ATLANTA**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
*Atlanta, Ga.*

**MILLER'S**
*Atlanta's Leading Booksellers*
BOOKS of All PUBLISHERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 Broad Street N. W.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 217 Healy Bldg.

**COLUMBUS**

WE PRODUCE ALL WE SELL
Wells
*Grade "A" Milk Properly Pasteurized*
PURE CREAM ICE CREAM
2320 Wynnton Drive Phones 1144-3

**MACON**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
*"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"*
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Have you bought your share of war bonds to help
*Keep America Free?*
KARSTEN-DENSON SEED CO.
Phone 3411 510 Third Street

*NORTH CAROLINA*

**CHARLOTTE**

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SYMBOL Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

Tires, Tubes, Recapping
Auto and Home Supplies
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
TELEPHONE 5-4126

*NORTH CAROLINA*

**CHARLOTTE** (Continued)

**Biltmore**
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

**DURHAM**

**New Method Laundry Co.**
*Quality and Service*
405 N. Roxboro St. Tel. F-2361

*A Complete Service for Beauty*
Elder's Beauty Shoppe
F3421-F3351 208 N. Corcoran Street
opposite Washington Duke Hotel

Belk-Leggett Co.
*Durham's Shopping Center*
318 West Main Street

DuVal Hackett FLORIST
117 N. Mangum St., Phone L-965

## European Classified

**MUSIC TUITION**

DAISY A. HOLMES, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mem. R.S.T. London, S.A.S.M.T. Durban. Subjects taught:—Art of singing, Pianoforte, and Theoretical subjects. Pupils prepared for all Exams. Radio and Concert performances. Studio: 91, Mohenieff, Berea Rd., Durban. Phone 27022.

## Union S. Africa

**CAPE TOWN**

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers, Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
*Suppliers of*
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

**CLAREMONT**

E. L. HARPER
*Family Grocer and Provision Merchant*
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

**DURBAN**

West Street Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
*The Store of Personal Service*

**Model Steam Laundry**
*The Queen's Bridge*
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Ph. 61438
Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey St.
Our Van will call on request.
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Ph. 3387

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
*Stationers & Booksellers*
For Stationery Fountain Pens
Standard Literature Latest Fiction
Juvenile and School Books
341, WEST ST. TELEPHONE 21981

J. GEARY & SON (PTY) LTD
62 Stanger Street
General Blacksmiths. Expert Craftsmen for Car and Truck Springs. All types of Springs made, set or repaired, including Coil Springs and Torsion Bars for any make of Car.
Phone 20225

For All Printing—Remember Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN
For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
*Electrical Engineers*
557, West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

HARRY FRANCE
*Specialises in:—*
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
*Stalls 9 and 10 City Market*
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
90 ALICE STREET PHONE 21301

*Union of South Africa*

**DURBAN** (Continued)

**Hooper Motors** Ltd. Pty.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179/181 West St. through to 164 Smith St. Phone 23783

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

SHORT & McDONALD
*Building Contractors*
General Repairs
Plumbing and Painting
Estimates willingly given.
Phone 36852 927, Umgeni Road

WINTONS
*The Man's Store for Men's Wear*
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
*Moderately Priced*
378, West St. Phone 25289

**EAST LONDON**

**TIDDY BROS.**
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

**GERMISTON**

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52, President Street
Phone 51-2223 Germiston
*For Quality and Service*
SEE US FIRST
Deliveries Daily.

**JOHANNESBURG**

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods . Utmost Values
Friendly Service
John Orr & Co

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
*Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list*
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THRESHERS
SHOE STORE
73a, Eloff St., Johannesburg
Stockist of
"PANTHER"
"DOROTHY PERKINS"
and other well-known makes of footwear

PHILLIPS BROS.
*Jewellers*
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG
*GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS*

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
*Printers and Stationers*
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

*Phone 22-3952*
HOLLANDER'S
*High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers*
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a, Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club Johannesburg

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
*Grocers and Provision Merchants*
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

*Union of South Africa*

**JOHANNESBURG** (Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 9001 JOHANNESBURG 22-0911

GAYNORS
"The Electricians" FOR SERVICE
DAY SERVICE NIGHT SERVICE
New Address:
WORKSHOP & SHOWROOM, 124, MARKET ST. (Next to Geen & Richards)
DAY PHONES: 22-0547 (3 lines)
NIGHT PHONES: 42-2933 24-5036 22-1837 42-1837

**PIETERMARITZBURG**

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
121, Commercial Road Phone 2660

D. TROMP
*Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter.*
ESTIMATES FREE
203a, Pietermaritz St. Phone 4809

Co-operative Society Ltd.
138, Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at Estcourt, Greytown and Mayor's Walk
SHOP at the CO-OP.
For Highest Quality Goods At the Keenest Prices
PHONE 2235—3 LINES

DAVID DAVIES & CO.
*"The Quality Hardware Store"*
For the Best
GARDENING TOOLS, etc.
234, Church St. PHONES 3022 and 2166
Pietermaritzburg, Natal

**PORT ELIZABETH**

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
*Eastern Province*
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
*All Classes of Insurance Transacted*
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

**PRETORIA**

*Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store*
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
*Where quality goods cost less*

Eves
*Millinery and Gowns*
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

## Australia

*NEW SOUTH WALES*

**PARRAMATTA**

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

**SYDNEY**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
*Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers*
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

The Toby Tavern
*For Quality and Service*
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
*Morning Coffee Luncheon Tea and Dinner*

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
*Quality and Value*
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

## NEW SOUTH WALES

### SYDNEY
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Sperinlity CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 2 Buyers
Syd. FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

VALMAI
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*Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

### "Navy's U. S. O."

Los Angeles

On an unpretentious street in this city stands a house which the neighbors laughingly refer to as the "Navy's U. S. O." The first sailor came to this door as a friend of a nephew and at that moment the host and hostess became Aunt Orpah and Uncle Art to all who followed. Each sailor who comes feels free to visit again and to bring his friends to this house, or perhaps I should say home as that better typifies the spirit that is found there. If the boys arrive late at night they find that the key is left out for them. They help with the dishes, linger around the kitchen when meals are being prepared, do their personal laundry, yes, and they get praise, sympathy or scoldings from Aunt Orpah, just as though it were home. When the boy returns to service, his parents receive a letter from Aunt Orpah, telling how she has enjoyed his visit, and many a grateful letter has she received from these parents in return.

Recently, one of the boys walked in accompanied by three sailors, strangers in Los Angeles. They all had 12 days leave but were unable to go home, so at the suggestion of the one boy had come to spend the time with Aunt Orpah and Uncle Art. They had been there several days before the three boys learned that their host and hostess were Aunt and Uncle to their friend in name only. On saying good-bye, one of the boys said, "The only way I know of to fully express my appreciation for all you have done for us is to go out and win the war." C. J. T.

## Brevities

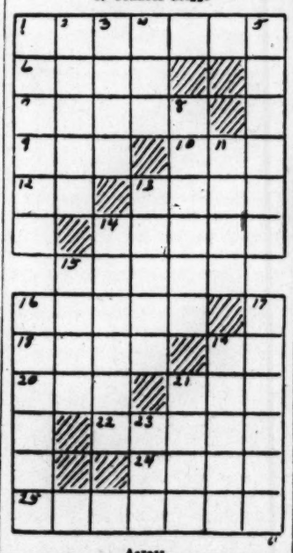
**Brubaker in The New Yorker:** The authorities warn us that the rumors of a big, Badoglio-style housecleaning in Berlin doesn't mean a thing. You can't make that place spick and span by simply sweeping Hitler under the rug.

**Boston Globe:** Most astonishing discovery since the beginning of the Salamaua fight is the fact that the name of the place is pronounced as if spelled Salamaua.

**Scanlan in Buffalo News:** That barber out our way has long known nearly every man in the neighborhood. He's been scraping acquaintances for years

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—What dog has feathered legs and tail?
6—You would find "needles" on what tree?
7—Parts of 9 clock.
9—What is a suffix used informing names of certain elements?
10—What creature sat on hearth in Duchess's kitchen in "Alice in Wonderland"?
12—Not any.
13—What is a river of northwestern France?
14—What is a low murmuring, humming, or singing?
15—————Rookh is heroine of a Thomas Moore poem.
16—What is a song which might be sung at Easter or Christmas?
18—Lisping sound.
19—Mixed type.
20—What is name of an artificial language?
21—Sheep in its second year is called what?
22—If you were in Baton Rouge, in what direction would you travel to reach Lake Providence?
24—Something described as "pedigerous" would have what?
25—On whose estate was gold discovered in 1848 to start the gold rush?

**Down**

1—One who speaks enigmatically is called what?
2—Rudolph Friml plays what musical instrument?
3—Who is the young Countess of Geierstein in Scott's romance?
4—What is Darrell's first name in "Strange Interlude"?
5—What is first word of "Paul Revere's Ride" by Longfellow?
8—What is a roll of paper, especially one written on?
11—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
13—What is lowest deck of a ship of war?
14—Who was a famous American mountaineer, trapper, and guide?
15—Past tense of "lay" is what?
16—Ancestors of present Pueblo Indians built their homes in what?
17—Shakespeare mentions the "witching time" of what (pl.)?
19—What was Franz Schubert's middle name?
21—A dauphin is a boat, deer, or tree—which?
23—Often (poetic).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Daily Quotation

*Rumor has a hundred tongues, a hundred mouths, a voice of iron.*
—VERGIL

## In Lighter Vein

**That's Arbitration**

Film Producer Samuel Goldwyn usually succeeds in having his own way. Some time ago he and another producer got into an argument over the services of a well-known writer.

Goldwyn insisted that the writer belonged to him. The other claimed the scenarist. Finally, after hours of debate, the rival producer suggested that they submit the dispute to arbitration.

"All right," said Goldwyn "I'll agree to arbitration. Nobody can say I'm not fair. But remember—no matter what the outcome, he goes to work for me!"—Milwaukee Journal.

**Sign Reading**

A denizen of the hills, who was appearing as a witness in a lawsuit, was being questioned by the plaintiff's lawyer as to his educational qualifications.

"Can you write?" asked the lawyer.

"Nope."

"Can you read?"

"Wa'al, I kin read figgers pretty well, but I don't do so good with writin'."

"How is that?"

"Wa'al, take these here signs along the road when I want to go somewheres; I kin read how fur, but not whurto."—Labor.

## Daily Anecdote

**Two in Doubt**

The late stage and screen actor, Leslie Howard, learned his profession the hard way—by acting in repertory. Once he played in a certain London theater where a different play was performed every night and sometimes two different shows in a day. To most of the members of the cast this was most confusing.

One afternoon Howard suddenly forgot his lines and, rushing backstage to the director, cried, "Quick, what's my line?"

The director stared blankly at the actor.

"Quick," he replied, "what is the play?"

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## A Verse for Today . . .

*The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom, and his tongue talketh of judgment. The law of his God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide.*—Ps. 37:30, 31

**Depends on Lignite**

Germany is reported to be producing more than half of its supply of electric power, sulfuric acid, coal tar distillates, gasoline, fuel oil, and synthetic rubber from lignite.

## Seventeenth Century Fire-Watchers

London had a parallel in part to its present civilian defense organization more than 250 years before Goering's bombers came up the Thames and spread havoc in the old capital.

An interesting extract from the "Rules for London Fire-watchers," dated 1677, indicates that Londoners of that day profited from their experience with the Great Fire of eleven years earlier.

"The Sentinel hath a place on the top of the highest Steeple whereby he may look all over the Town; one is by Day, the other by Night; and every two Hours in the Night he plays half an hour upon a Flagelet, being very delightful in the Night; and he looks round the City; if he observes any Smoak or Fire or danger of Fire, he presently sounds a Trumpet and hangs out a Flag toward that Quarter of the City where the Fire is."

Several British cities of that day soon copied the London plan, although history does not indicate whether a course of lessons on the flagelet was a compulsory part of their fire-watchers' training.

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON-- BEFORE THE WAR ENDS WE MAY HAVE HOUSES MADE OF PAPER
IT'S CONTINUED IN THAT EDITION ON THE ROOF, CARL
EVERYONE WILL BUILD ACCORDING TO HIS TASTE. THE NEWSPAPER MAN WILL BUILD HIS OUT OF THE LATEST EDITIONS
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CENSORED
V-MAIL
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Please return PAID
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By Le Pelley

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HMM...
I GOT INVOLVED ONCE WITH DISAPPEARING COOKIES — GUESS I'D BETTER NOT HANDLE ANY CASE OF DISAPPEARING APPLES —
APPLES 2¢

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Old MacDonald Had a Farm*

By Rodgers

CLUCK CLUCK
All day long today I listened to the "cluck-cluck-cluck" of the chickens-
GOBBLE GOBBLE
The "gobble-gobble-gobble" of the turkeys-
QUACK!
And the "quack-quack-quack" of the ducks-
Finally I said to myself "It's time I got into this concert"
BOW WOW
So-I did with a "Bow-wow wow!"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Censored*

By The Hagers

Said Claudette, "We should give away Old records we no longer play.
They're remade for the boys, I'm told, And latest tunes replace the old."
"Here's one that you may have, Claudette, A record made by our quartet.
But please put in parenthesis: 'Don't ever let the boys hear this'."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Down to Cases

American discussion of postwar plans is shaking down the essentials. One great gain is the wide agreement that the United States must take a major part in keeping the peace. But daily the line becomes clearer between those who think this should be done by a limited degree of collaboration and those who want fuller co-operation. These choices are presented in challenging and concrete manner by the "safety zones" plan Clarence Budington Kelland will put before the Republican Postwar Advisory Council's meeting a week hence.

The first Kelland zone would be a trusteeship by Russia, Britain, the United States, and China, to administer the "bankrupt" nations, and the second a four-power defensive or offensive accord for action against any peace-breaker. If those were unattainable, his third zone of safety would be a permanent defensive alliance with Britain. The fourth zone would be an all-American concord, for economic and military solidarity (including Argentina, presumably) against any non-American threat to the "territorial rights" of any American nation.

Then Mr. Kelland comes to his fifth zone, "insurance of our own house against fire" in case all the other plans fail and the United States "be left alone to face a hostile world." Now the author's lyrical talents find full sway: "America must and shall be made impregnable"—"We must take what we must have. And we must have such spots on the surface of the earth as will ring this land with a mighty circle of Gibraltars"—"a five-ocean navy"—"an air force so numerous and efficient as to stand alone"—"The Pacific Ocean must become an American lake."

Mr. Kelland would also have the United States take and fortify bases in Iceland and Greenland, and at Dakar, Casablanca, and in the Caribbean Sea.

Some comment on the plan intimates that this fifth zone is really the heart of Mr. Kelland's idea and the other four are mere window dressing. This may be unfair. He may genuinely hope to achieve some degree of collaboration, although his insistence that it shall be achieved without giving up one tittle of national sovereignty (complete sovereignty implies just such impregnability as Zone Five calls for) makes any of the alliances seem more than a mite impractical. The writer will also be accused of never having let his imagination run on so long a leash in any of his novels. Certainly all earlier portrayers of a mighty America will have to look to their laurels.

But it will not do to dismiss Mr. Kelland's plan as rank imperialism, outdoing anything Mr. Churchill or Mr. Stalin could conceive. It may be necessary to point out the difficulties of standing alone against the world. But before anyone scoffs at this plan, even at the most far-flying fancies in Zone Five, let him recognize that Mr. Kelland has merely pictured the only alternative to collective security.

Whatever Mr. Kelland's failure to lift our thought with any feeling for the aspirations of other peoples, for freedom and justice or any realization that no device for securing safety can succeed until we progress toward brotherhood, he has challenged Americans with choices that should clarify their thinking. They should notice the difficulties of succeeding with Zones One, Two, Three, or Four if your reliance is really on Five, and the desperateness of attempting Five after the others have failed. And the fantasies of Five should help them to consider the advantages of a wider system of co-operation in which an effort would be made to develop a sense of world citizenship that will support a genuine police force.

## From the Fish's Mouth

The Navy Department says so, and it must be true. Fish can talk. It is doubtful, of course, if anyone will ever carry on any extended conversation with a fish. But it may give some a few uncomfortable moments to realize that "the big one that got away" can talk, if he wants to.

This long-held secret of the deep was discovered when submarine listening devices began picking up a strange underwater vibration that sounded something like the whirring of enemy propellers. Finally it was discovered this was nothing more alarming than a couple of fish "chewing the rag."

After a little more eavesdropping, the Navy found that fish are fairly versatile in sound effects. They can purr, drum, grunt, and even grind their teeth when in the mood—which is probably when they meet a submarine. One can hardly blame them. If we remember correctly, fish were there first.

We assume that all this goes on in the name of scientific research. But even so, there are certain limits of good taste and it seems hardly necessary, we think, to make mention of the fact that fish make a grinding noise when eating oyster shells. After all, what if a fish should comment on how some of us eat celery?

## Back to School

The lad who leaves a $60-a-week war job to return to high school is not only making a wise investment in his own future, but he is also contributing very tangibly to the democracy in which he lives. While it is true that work in the war factories is of the sharpest possible importance at this time, it is no less true that development of a better, more tolerant, more intelligent society for the future is one of the things we fight for.

These thoughts are called up by the "back-to-school" drive presently being organized by the Children's Bureau, a drive that deserves the interest and support of every citizen.

It is easy to understand the thoughts of a 17-year-old boy in a war plant. He has a year to manage before his probable induction in the Army. Shall he reap the unprecedented wages now available to him and at the same time make a direct contribution to the war effort, or shall he return to school for a year? Seventeen is a bird-in-the-hand age. It takes a good deal of reasoning to show the wisdom of continuing that thread of self-improvement just as long as possible, of laying each foundation stone securely for the building of service through the later years. It requires some philosophizing to show that the democratic idea is that the mass is raised only as the individual is raised and that each individual, therefore, has a most solemn obligation to his fellow-democrats.

Incidentally, this might be a time for introspection by educators, too. Have they effectively shown their charges the permanent value of knowledge? Have they offered the curriculum and the inspiration that can attract above the transitory lure of easy money?

We doubt that Mark Hopkins, or any other great teacher, would ever lack for a student on his log.

## What Does Payment Mean?

"Victory and a secure peace are the only coin in which we can be repaid." This statement by President Roosevelt brings the question of war debts right down to fundamentals.

It is time—now that lend-lease is running at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a month and has already greatly exceeded the total of war debts incurred by America's Allies in World War One—that heroic efforts were made to fortify American opinion against inroads by demagogues and isolationists after this war. Lend-lease books now being kept in Washington may otherwise become the "Mein Kampfs" of many politicians who otherwise could not find a platform on which to stand.

President Roosevelt in his latest report on lend-lease goes farther than he did when he described the proposal to the press in December of 1940. At that time he warned against the concept of repayment in money, offering as a substitute the hope of repayment in kind. But the important thing for Americans to remember is that repayment is being made every day a Russian, or a Briton, or any member of an Allied nation makes the supreme sacrifice for the common cause.

To pass from the moral aspects of the question to the dollars-and-cents angle: Do Americans want to be paid, either in money or in kind, the enormous amounts now being consumed on battlefields? They did not show themselves ready to accept payment last time. The tariff policies of the United States might well have been designed especially to prevent it. Unless Americans show greater willingness to accept goods from other nations in the future, they might as well decide that they do not want payment.

The latest statement by Mr. Roosevelt forges ahead of both the concept of payment in money and payment in kind. It puts the emphasis where it belongs—on the necessity of victory and the value of a secure peace. A generation of Americans reaching military age in another twenty years will thank their predecessors more for these things than for keeping the financial ledgers neatly balanced between wars.

## The Battle Won't End When the Shooting Stops

## Our Readers Say—

*Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor*

### Films for Children

If we talk about juvenile delinquency, we cannot avoid a very powerful factor in the life of every youth: the movies. It is a pity how few really good pictures for children are provided.

Why not try to put on at least once a week a juvenile program? If there are not sufficient films of this kind on the market, they can be created. Not every day can we expect films like "Fantasia," "Bambi," "Thief of Bagdad," and such like.

Our children are so carefully guided in school and libraries, why not expand this guidance after school for those underprivileged children, be it a gym club in a public school, a stamp exchange for the boys, or something else? MARIAN LINDENFELD
West Brighton, N. Y.

### A Dangerous State of Thought?

I am constantly being told by persons of all political creeds that there is only one man with intelligence and experience sufficient to carry this country through this difficult war and postwar periods, namely, President Roosevelt.

Now, with all due appreciation of the great work the President has done, I feel this is a dangerous state of mind for the people of a democracy. It is quite as unfair to place the burden of such thinking on President Roosevelt as it is mentally to take away the ability of many of our citizens to serve their country as President. This state of thinking leads to dictatorship. E. H. W.
Ottawa, Ill.

### "Sammies"

If England's soldiers are "Tommies," why not—as a recent reader-column writer suggests—use "Sammies" for Uncle Sam's boys? "Sammies" would distinguish the boys of the U. S. A. from the troops of other American countries. M. R. C. B.
Boston

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## New Guinea Grandstand

*The Bookshelf*

When Pat Robinson of International News Service set out for the South Pacific with what he calls "my ticket for a grandstand seat in New Guinea," he toted along, besides his typewriter and personal effects, a style acquired through years of sports coverage.

Consequently in THE FIGHT FOR NEW GUINEA (New York: Random House. $2) his descriptions of air combats, bombing missions or Jap air raids sound much like a play-by-play account of a ball game or tennis tournament. His generals and Air Force pilots develop many of the characteristics of ball players and boxers.

Incidentally, he gives well-deserved individual credit to hundreds of rank-and-file American heroes. If only the friends and relatives of the men whom he mentions by name buy the book, it should make the best-seller list.

The sports-page style is effective to a point, but eventually it wearies. The clichés grow shiny and there is no richness of language or emotion to redeem the intrinsic sameness of much of the subject matter. Without such overtones and finer penwork the reports of even the most harrowing war episodes soon run to stereotype.

Robinson spent most of his time with the Air Force and in his book devotes far more to them than to the ground troops who actually drove the Japs from their Gona and Buna beachheads. Without minimizing the all-important role of air power, a better balance might have been achieved and some of the tedium avoided.

For all that, Robinson gives the completest account yet published of the first successful Allied offensive in the Far East, an operation which though limited in scope more than vindicated American fighting prowess and put an end to Japan's unchecked southward expansion. Australia was saved. E. S.

## French "Outpost"

*The Wide Horizon*

By Norton Webb

NEW YORK CITY

Gen. Henri Giraud's decision, even before leaving Algiers, to be in New York and deliver a key speech at the highly psychological moment of French Independence Day clearly shows the importance the French attach to this city as a center for French life and culture on this continent.

This is due to New York's having a large French colony that since the war has been greatly augmented by French exiles and refugees, including former French officials and intellectuals. The latter category, which numbers eminent professors, has even established a French university-in-exile here.

Proof that New York harbors no less than a *petit Paris* was shown last Bastille Day, when hundreds of French men and women including *matelots* from the fleet danced two nights and a day in traditional July 14 style on Second Avenue at Forty-fourth Street.

♦ ♦ ♦

A large number of New York's French, specially intellectuals and writers including Geneviève Tabouis, eminent Frenchwoman journalist, and Pertinax (André Géraud), are working for the restoration of their country. They publish newspapers, books, pamphlets and use the radio, forums and all possible means of molding opinion. Most of them were de Gaullists. Now they place great hopes in the new French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers and feel, to use the words of the eminent French republican jurist, Henri Torrès, now editor of New York's French weekly, *France-Amérique*, that "common sense and justice" won out at Algiers when General Giraud was placed at France's military helm and General de Gaulle at the political and civil end.

Among rooted and grounded French republicans now in New York who speak the voice of the French people is Senator André Maroselli of the Haute-Saône Department who was for a time a prisoner of the Nazi-Vichy clique but escaped to England last February and recently came to America. Senator Maroselli, a collaborator of Edouard Herriot, on his arrival in London declared the French will rise to wipe out the Germans when Allied armies land on French soil.

He said the Nazis were in constant dread of an Allied attack on France and resort to subtle tricks in trying to convince others they have powerful occupational forces when these have been depleted by transfers to the Russian front. One Nazi ruse is to keep troops moving from one place to another, to give the impression of greater numbers.

In a recent New York speech whose text was given me by Raoul Aglion, French author, Senator Maroselli said French republicans support the new Committee of Liberation as they supported the London National Committee. Which implies the continued confidence of the French people that General de Gaulle will, as from the start, keep his pledged word regarding the vital issues they hold so dear relating to the restoration and renovation of French republicanism. General Giraud they see in his right place as commander-in-chief of the French Army.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frenchmen, said Senator Maroselli, do not look on the Committee of Liberation as an elected body or a bona fide government. This could not be since the Committee does not wholly represent French resistance nor does it include any workers or farmers. The Committee, he feels, is a kind of trustee of French democracy to co-ordinate resistance by giving arms and other means to fighting Frenchmen at home. It must reinstate France as a full Allied partner, govern freed territories under French republican laws, and then hand over its power to the people's elected representatives as soon as France is liberated.

But the French senator advises keeping constant check on the Committee's activities lest some new aspiring French dictator seek to frustrate re-establishment of French democracy.

Thus Frenchmen in their New York "outpost" carry on what they call the battle of ideas while impatiently waiting for deliverance of their loved France.

## What Actually Goes On in the Capital

*A Really Intimate Message From Washington*

By Mary Hornaday

Little things matter in Washington these days. They usually do in late August when news gets scarce. With Congress and the President both away this week, these are some of the little things that impressed us:

Sheepish looks on F Street pedestrians' faces when schoolboy patrols were called out one afternoon to help them mind the traffic lights . . . The disarming signs at lunch counters, "Thanks for Waiting" . . . Secretary Hull's red cannas that give his gingerbready State Department a most distinguished look . . .

The shoemaker who opened up shop in the Pentagon with "One-Day Service," then changed it to read "One-Week Service," and shortly posted a sign, "No more work taken until further notice" . . .

The "crowds" column in the Washington Post which recently told the story of a man on a bus who casually mentioned to a friend that he was going to rent his house and had it rented within two minutes to a fellow-straphanger . . .

Wise-cracking bus drivers, who say, "Move to the rear, the way you do in church," or "Move back, there's ice cream and soft drinks back there" . . . Another who shouts out at the Meridian Hill, Government hotel for girls, "All out for the girls' concentration camp" . . .

Comment of an English visitor: "They don't Washingtonians make up their minds that theirs is a tropical climate and live accordingly—take a siesta in the middle of the day and work in the cool of the evening" . . . The ice shortage in restaurants that has cut down on cold drinks . . .

♦ ♦ ♦

A humanitarian Navy that finally swallowed its pride in midsummer and lets Waves and Spars go without their jackets on the streets now . . . Why doesn't the Army let the Wacs roll up their sleeves? . . .

Taxi manners that make it perfectly good form to shout at an occupied cab, "Where are you going?" . . . Women taxi drivers who rustle male passengers' bags while the passengers sit calmly by . . .

Hotels that still make you check out after a week; they don't want permanent boarders. . . . The Capital's superb streetcars that travel quietly and rapidly plus a pass system that permits you to go anywhere anytime during a week . . .

Don't be surprised if your husband comes home and says a former maid is taking dictation from him now . . .

The fashionable department store tearoom that once boasted it had all red-haired waitresses; now they are not particular either about color of hair or skin . . .

♦ ♦ ♦

The way the President's flag is hoisted whether he's here or not, so as to keep a military secret; the Secret Service man lolling in the White House gatehouse one day confided: "Don't pay any attention to that flag, but when you see me out here instead of in the Executive Offices, you'll know the Chief is away" . . .

How we tested out the cleaning women the other night by leaving a piece of waste paper squarely in the middle of the floor; it was still there next morning . . .

The double-width they're making the sidewalk down in front of the Navy and Munitions Building to accommodate the crowds at letting-out time . . .

The trains that roar by under OPA's window whenever there is a press conference; no wonder we and the Nation have difficulty understanding OPA . . .

The lady suburban bus driver who left her passengers waiting 15 minutes the other night while she stepped off for a bite to eat . . .

Senatorial disappointment over the Navy's new slack-way uniforms, but "Remember, they will be less cumbersome on a battleship" . . .

And finally, the remarkable thousands of Americans and United Nations visitors who are toiling in Washington on unusually hot summer days when they can't even get to a swimming pool or a Rock Creek picnic or even eat dinner without overcome exertion and might-be annoyance.

## Issues in the Making

*North . . South . . East . . West*

By Frank L. Perrin

If any appraisal can be absolutely impartial, and if any forecaster can be entirely unprejudiced, it can quite definitely be promised that the platform of neither of the major political parties in the United States in the campaign of 1944 will be written or dictated in star chamber sessions and behind closed doors. And it can be as reassuringly said that the candidates chosen in the conventions will be those who represent the political and economic convictions of the people who choose the delegates who will speak and act for them.

Within recent weeks, it has been made increasingly clear that impending problems of the approaching postwar period, rather than the oft-proclaimed problems of insular safety and domestic equality, will be magnified, not unduly or insincerely, by Democrats and Republicans alike. There can be no longer a convincing appeal from those who would keep the battered banner of the New Deal camp-followers aloft. Even now, a year before the issue is to be definitely joined, there are convincing indications that if Mr. Roosevelt decides to seek a fourth term he will attempt to justify his complete disregard of precedent upon the theory of necessity.

♦ ♦ ♦

With a continuing war, it is admitted, many of the voters and some of the leaders who now oppose the domestic policies we have endured, would doubt the wisdom of a change. But even to assure himself of this gratuitous support, to say nothing of the necessity of uniting the strength of his own political party, the President must continue, and that relentlessly, the release of himself, and his party, from existing inner-party alliances.

Can this separatist operation be carried on, or continued, without alienating support needed to insure a fourth Roosevelt nomination, or votes necessary to make a fourth election possible? The provoked and possibly timely disciplinary chastisement administered to Vice-President Wallace in the White House woodshed was a direct affront and a definite challenge to the still powerful followers of the President's own New Deal ideology. No less emphatic was the action of Mr. Roosevelt in the reported elimination of Undersecretary Sumner Welles from the State Department. By that action the President chose to retain Secretary Cordell Hull, who is said to regard all New Dealers with undisguised suspicion.

These are interesting portents. It will be said, no doubt, that even a less astute politician than Franklin Roosevelt would realize that nothing savoring of New Dealism or managed economy can be reinflated into the semblance of a national political issue ever again in the United States. All sectional, all separatist, all class and all prejudicial issues must be placed upon the altar of opportunism as a sacrifice to political appeasement.

♦ ♦ ♦

Those of us everywhere throughout the length and breadth of this great land, except it be those who never grow weary despite partisan jockeying and political appeals, not to reason, but to prejudice and suspicion, will welcome this hope that the decks may be cleared for action well in advance of November, 1944. Decisions of tremendous moment must be made then if they are not made even before that time. It must be determined what man or men, rather than what party or political faction or bloc, shall direct the course of the ship of state in the years after the war. Even if the war continues into another year it will, from present indications, be near its successful conclusion. The momentous question will not be who won the war, but who best can hold the helm to a straight and true course while making and preserving the peace.

The responsibility of the people of the United States is, and will be, to decide who among the Americans of today is best qualified to sit at the council table of the Allied nations to deal equitably in imposing the penalties and sharing the responsibilities of peace. No man who undertakes the task with the definitely divided support and confidence of the people can succeed. We are a united people now in our effort to win the war as quickly as possible. Is it impossible, in view of the indispensable accomplishment just ahead, to so shape even a tortuous political course that full and ungrudging confidence and support can be given to the leader upon whom our choice and our burden [illegible]?


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## Weekly Magazine Section

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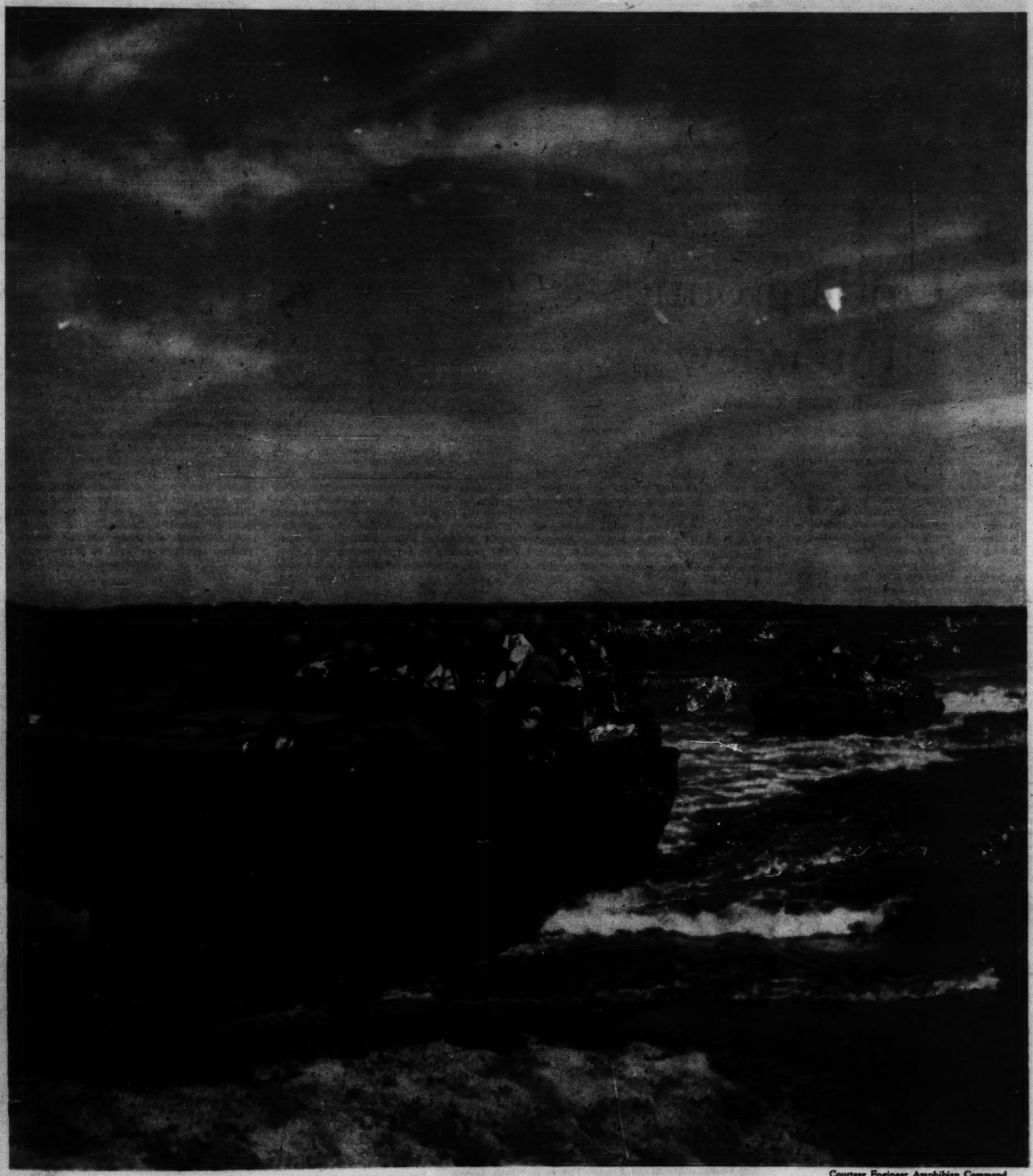


Courtesy Engineer Amphibian Command

INVASION-BOUND "DUCKS" LAND AMPHIBIAN TROOPS—*See Page 7*

**Good-By, Mercator** - - - - - - - - - - *Dorothea Kahn* - - - - - - - - - - - - **Page Eight**

**GREETING IN ALGIERS**
**Gen. Henri Honore Giraud (Left) and Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Presiding Members of the French Committee for National Liberation, Shake Hands in Algiers**

# Underground Interview

## By Egon Kaskeline

*Let the Frenchman speak.*

*Not the exile, this time, but the common man who endures and dreams within France itself. What is his design for the Fourth Republic?*

*Egon Kaskeline, who is gravely concerned that the real voice of France is not sufficiently heard abroad, interviews French opinion directly through the clandestine press.*

AMERICAN OCCUPATION of North Africa has renewed the historical affiliation between the two countries. Again American troops have appeared to liberate French soil from the invaders. North Africa, moreover, is only a steppingstone to invasion of the European continent. American military efforts are bound to play the decisive rôle in the final expulsion of the Nazis from metropolitan France.

Yet observers of recent developments in American-French relations are likely to feel uneasy. Closer practical collaboration between French and Americans has brought, at the same time, estrangement of their sentimental relations. Continuation of factional strife among the French has irritated American military and political leaders, who feel that the French rift is hampering the war effort. This irritation has been somewhat bluntly expressed by "a responsible observer" in Washington who recently declared that "this was just a French farce and so long as it remains such and no bottles are thrown at our soldiers in the audience, it need do no great harm."

* * *

This contemptuous as well as indulgent statement on the French crisis, however, is missing the point. What is going on in North Africa is a very serious matter, serious not only for the French but as well for America, who wants to build up a peaceful Europe after the war. If the profound aspirations of the French people are not well understood by the great democracy of the new world, developments in France are likely to get out of hand after the war and the situation will reach soon the exploding point.

It is perhaps not only the fault of foreign observers if the actual state of French affairs is misinterpreted abroad. Today, French public opinion has no organ to express itself clearly. There is no French National Assembly any more. Press and radio in metropolitan France are completely muzzled by Dr. Goebbels' German and French henchmen. Even in liberated Algiers, close censorship prevents expression of the true French opinion.

There is, however, one means to pierce the veil of silence which the ruthless conqueror has spread over the subdued nation. During the three years of German occupation, the French have developed a widely read clandestine press. Almost 300 underground papers are or have been published in France and their courageous editors, who are risking their lives every day, have not only spread reliable information among their compatriots but have, at the same time, successfully attempted to express the new currents in French public opinion. These underground papers are published by men of very different political affiliations and they bear the stamp of their authors.

However, from the nationalist groups to the communists, all underground leaders agree that, if a new France shall resuscitate from the ashes, not only the shameful Vichy régime must be destroyed but that a simple return to the prewar political system is out of the question. France will again become a republic, but her political as well as her economic and social organization will have to undergo profound transformations. The reformatory will of the French underground groups is expressed by the term: The Fourth Republic.

* * *

Speedy punishment of the French traitors and "collaborationists" is the most important prerequisite to a French political renaissance. The French people have not the slightest inclination to show indulgence to men who were profiteers of the defeat and who delivered their countrymen to the enemy. They want, at the same time, to exclude from actual influence those men who have been sitting on the fence in order to throw in their lot with the eventual conqueror. A successful reform of French political and social life can only be carried out if previously a new political leadership, a new "élite," has taken over.

The French after the war will vote a new constitution. Experiences of the past have proved the inherent weakness of a political organization in which the executive power is depending on fluctuating parliamentary majorities. France will return to the representative system based on universal and equal vote of all citizens. France will again be a democracy. At the same time, however, the prerogatives of the executive will be reinforced. The President of the Republic, elected for a period of 10-15 years, will possibly receive the right to dissolve the parliament if after a certain period the government is ousted. The political chamber will probably be supplemented by a professional assembly delegated by the economic organizations, the trade unions, and the professional corporations.

The French reformers are decided to eliminate the ruthless political strife which corroborated to bring the French collapse. Yet the idea to create a unified political party as in the authoritarian states is uncompromisingly rejected by most of the French underground groups. Several political leaders who reached London have made it clear that without the free activity of political parties political freedom cannot be preserved. Excessive party spirit is more likely to be curbed by acceptance of a common basic platform by all parties. No French party will be considered as legal if it will not adhere to and put in its statutes a new and solemn declaration of the rights of man.

* * *

Political democracy is likely to become an empty formula if it is not extended to the economic field. The French consider that powerful economic and financial groups have been predominantly responsible for the undermining of French democratic institutions before the war. French big businessmen were leading among those who, after the defeat, collaborated with the enemy. The resistance groups are firmly decided to liquidate once for all these powerful economic corporations and to put the most important key industries under state supervision. These measures would divide French economy in a state-controlled sector and a second "free" sector.

Opinions among the political groups are differing on how far state interference should be developed. There is, however, no intention to reorganize French economic life on communist bases. Even the French communists declare that, although opposed to big business, they are willing to respect small and medium property.

A strong nationalist current is visible in all political groups. French national feeling has been deeply hurt by Nazi persecution and—in a lesser degree—by the somewhat contemptuous attitude of her allies. Many clashes between Anglo-Saxon and French chiefs in North Africa can be explained by oversensibility of the French as well as by lack of tact on the part of their allies.

The French will insist that their metropolitan territory as well as their empire

*(Continued on page 13)*

Associated Press Photos

**TWO FAR-REMOVED WAR FRONTS**
**General Giraud (Left Center), Accompanied by Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly, U. S. N., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and (Behind) Vice-Admiral R. A. Fenard, Chief of the French Naval Mission to the United States, Inspect the Marine Guard at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Above: General Giraud Meets Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, in North Africa**

# Undeclared War—Undeclared Peace

By Roscoe Drummond

*(Second of Two Articles)*

REP. JAMES WILLIAM FULBRIGHT
Sponsor of a Resolution in the House Looking Toward Sane Peacemaking

© Harris & Ewing and Associated Press Photos

THEY ARE LIFTING PEACE-MAKING "ABOVE THE LEVEL OF DOMESTIC PARTISAN CONTROVERSY"
United States Senators Who Sponsored the "Win the Peace" Senate Resolution 114. Left to Right: Lister Hill from Alabama, Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, Carl A. Hatch From New Mexico, and Harold H. Burton of Ohio

THE POSTWAR OUTLOOK is by no means entirely gloomy. The factors which make it partly gloomy were analyzed in detail in the first of these two articles. There are, however, positive and powerful forces which are operating to produce a constructive peace and to enable America to play a constructive rôle in its maintenance.

First, there is mounting evidence that public opinion is increasingly committed to full and binding participation of the United States in a new international peace organization. The Gallup Poll shows 70 per cent of the Republican voters in favor of such an organization, and popular opinion as a whole is recorded as 74 per cent in support of as advanced a step as an international police force. Similar surveys by Fortune Magazine, The Twentieth Century Fund and others confirm this appraisal. The annual governors' conference at Columbus, Ohio, in late June made it plain that these political leaders, Republican and Democratic alike, were co-operationist, not isolationist, in their attitude.

Secondly, a bipartisan movement which would give the Government its much-needed diplomatic credentials has been launched in Congress by Senators Ball, Burton, Hatch and Hill.

These Senators, with a number of influential colleagues, are endeavoring to lift the peace-making above the level of domestic partisan controversy. The objective of the resolution is to demonstrate unity of purpose between the executive and legislative branches of the Government on the very crux of foreign policy. Passage of this or any straightforward redraft of the $B_2H_2$ resolution would be clear proof that the United States intends to join the peace, not secede from it—if the vote totaled two thirds of the Senate. The Fulbright resolution, unanimously passed by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is a modest but constructive step in the same direction.

The prospects are inevitably uncertain, because it is a new course for the Senate to be summoned even by its own members to "advise" in advance of treaty-making rather than to object after the treaty-making. At the risk of oversimplifying, I would put the position as follows:

1. The majority of Congress and the majority of the country no longer believe that the United States can retire from the world; the 1920 form and extreme of isolationism are gone as a controlling political force.

2. The issue is how full America's rôle in securing the peace shall be and the contest will probably be over the question of a world police force.

3. The debate has not yet come sharply into focus, but it will be clear before long that the real controversy is not 1920 isolationism versus 1943 internationalism, but instead a revived imperialism versus co-operationism.

Many of the isolationists—or, perhaps, better called ultra-nationalists—will not yet admit it, but it is evident that since they now affirm that the United States cannot ignore the world, their only course is to argue that the United States should run a good part of the world independently unless it is to join with other like-minded nations in running it co-operatively. If the 1920 form of isolationism is no longer a major political force—and I believe it is not, for not a few isolationists show signs of wanting to desert it—then the choice before the American people may very likely be whether to maintain the peace by a new imperialism or by a new co-operationism.

4. The full co-operationists are gaining some new strength and some former isolationists are taking a new ground which will enable them to come along if they sense the political tide. One Senator, in opposing the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution, announced his support of a revived League of Nations! You know, some type of politician every once in a while brings himself right up to within 25 years of the times!

5. The extreme isolationists who will before long begin to disclose themselves as the new imperialists—a doctrine which eventually will, I believe, neither fool nor win the American people—are now trying to bottle up the $B_2H_2$ resolution in committee. They will seek to water it down. They are trying to avoid and mute the debate in the hope that public opinion will not be fully aroused.

Finally, the outlook is uncertain, but it is better than the pessimists suggest and is more hopeful than it has ever been in American history.

Now, there is a third powerful incentive to a constructive peace—apart from a crystallizing public opinion and the beginnings of senatorial initiative—which we may be inclined to overlook because it is not entirely visible. It is the impact of the global war itself upon our participation in a global peace. Let me develop this just a little.

From Sept. 1, 1939, to Dec. 8, 1941, the United States fought an undeclared war against the onrushing menace of world conquest. It fought it with the manifest approval of the majority of the American people and with the several times recorded approval of the majority of the United States Congress. America was so involved in resisting undeclared aggression that the formal declaration of war against the Axis came as a passing incident, not as a decisive act, in the nation's evolving world policy.

I suggest the possibility that just as the United States began this war by being already in it, the United States may well begin the peace by being already in it.

I suggest that America's participation in an undeclared war may well end by America's participation in an undeclared peace.

This does not mean that this will be an unwanted participation nor an unintended participation on the part of the American people.

The sale of arms to the defending democracies and their denial to the Axis through amendments to the neutrality law were not unwanted nor unintended. The exchange of 50 destroyers with Britain for Western Hemisphere defense bases was not unwanted nor unintended. The enactment of the Lend-Lease Act, which made the defense of our Allies comparable to the defense of ourselves, was not unwanted nor unintended. They were decisions indorsed by the American people and specifically approved by the Congress—though they were not treaties. They represented the flow of war policy dictated by the impact of world aggression. They actually carried America into the heart of undeclared war at the end of which the formal declaration was a postscript.

There is evidence to suggest that the United States may well get into the future peace just as deeply, just as decisively, as it got into the present war. Unlike World War I, the mechanism of fighting World War II is producing the mechanism of World Peace II.

Many of the events of fighting this undeclared war are tending to carry America into the heart of an undeclared peace in the middle of which a formal declaration of our participation in it may be, also, no more than a postscript.

The events I refer to are mainly these:

First, the most far-reaching political conception to grow out of the war thus far is the Lend-Lease Act. It is the avowed intention of the Administration to use it to begin building an enduring post-war organization while the war is in progress. It is already doing so. The President has specifically informed Congress of this intention, but his statement has received relatively little attention. He reported to Congress in a recent quarterly statement of lend-lease operations that the Act is "already emerging as a factor in the combined effort of the United Nations to weave a pattern for peace."

The Act is well adapted to that end. Its central provision is that the President may give military aid "to any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." Thus Congress, by a decisive vote of both Houses, put itself behind the basic premise of all collective security, for if the defense of a foreign country can be deemed vital to America when the world is at war, then the defense of a foreign

*(Continued on page 15)*

# Try Some Homohomonukunukuapuaa?

By Helen McKee

INDIVIDUAL FLOWERETS OF THE BANANA BLOSSOM Courtesy N. W. Ayer
Used Here in a Vase as a Table Decoration

BANANA BLOSSOM Kodachrome by Werner Stoy
The Banana Plant, Which Is a Giant Vegetable Rather Than a Tree, Dies After Bearing a Single Bunch of Fruit, and New Plants Grow From the Shoots at Its Base

How would a katuday salad, made from flower petals, appeal to you? And how about a generous entree serving of homohomonukunukuapuaa with savory lipstickbush sauce, and a carefully selected stick of sugar cane to chew on for desert?

Long before the war with Japan began, far-sighted members of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station were working on the problem of what the Hawaiian Islands would do for food in the event of a blockade. The white man in the Islands has imported his food. His butter comes from Minnesota or New Zealand; his flour from the United States or from Australia. Thursday, the day after the weekly boat arrived from San Francisco, was always the time to buy head lettuce.

Since Pearl Harbor, Victory Gardens are a serious activity. No bomb shelter is self-respecting in the city of Honolulu without its crowning glory of carefully cultivated vegetables. And the handsome lawn of one of the leading churches, covering half a city block, has been plowed under and now rejoices in row upon row of beets, carrots, turnips, and beans.

But the Islands, dietetically, have not been self-supporting. The melting pot of races—other than the white—which now makes up the population of the Islands has long been making good use of foods at hand. From these Hawaiians, Filipinos, Chinese, Koreans, Puerto Ricans, Portuguese, and Japanese, the Experimental Station has gleaned many valuable suggestions for foods which the white man could eat and would perhaps like if ships were no longer coming into Honolulu Harbor, bringing his time-honored diet of meat and potatoes.

Katuday salad is a Filipino specialty. It is made from the delicate pink and white blossom of the sesbania tree. Boiling water is poured over the petals and allowed to stand for one minute. Two or three minutes would bring out a bitter taste.

If the sesbania tree isn't in bloom, flowers from the horseradish tree or from squash or pumpkin vines do almost as well. The Filipinos, instead of olive oils and vinegar for their "French dressing," use a liquid called patis, which is made from fermented fish juice and might seriously affect any sweetness of the flower petals for the unaccustomed palate.

The homohomonukunukuapuaa is one of some 130 kinds of fish eaten by the early Hawaiians. These fish range in size from the great a'u, the marlin swordfish, to the tiny trigger fish just mentioned. Hawaiians eat many fish raw.

A pile of Opihi shells on the beach is always a sign some Hawaiians have been having a picnic there. Opihis are a tiny shell fish gathered in shallow water and eaten raw. Eel steak is nutritious, and me ke kai niu is one of the more special delicacies served at Hawaiian feasts. In

THE PINEAPPLE FLOWER BECOMES A PINEAPPLE WITHIN 13 MONTHS

flavor it resembles chicken and fish, and to the unbiased is definitely pleasing and tasty. It is squid, cut into tiny bits and stewed in coconut milk.

Seaweed is a source of flavor and nourishment overlooked by the white man, but not by the Hawaiians and Orientals, who eat it dried, cooked, or raw, either by itself or with other foods, and particularly in soups. The Chinese even combine seaweed with sugar and fruit juice and enjoy it for dessert.

The Filipinos introduced jute into the Islands. Tender jute leaves, which are one of their favorite vegetables, are commonly referred to as Filipino spinach. Another favorite of Orientals is young fern fronds. Many varieties of ferns grow on the Islands. Some are eaten raw, but others are cooked slowly for many hours to take out a slightly bitter taste.

Then there are stewed chrysanthemum leaves, edible pod peas, and yard-long beans. These are particuluarly prized by the thrifty Chinese, who also think there is nothing quite equal to the delicate flavor of a pot of soup made from nightshade or from matrimony vine. Lotus roots are grown in the Islands in such quantity that they were exported to Chinese on the Mainland.

Even in peacetimes, apples and oranges were never plentiful in the Islands. Now, when word goes around that a ship has come in bringing either of these fruits, long lines form at the markets, so eager is the white man for a taste of his old favorites.

Eighty per cent of the world's supply of pineapples was exported from Hawaii. Bananas are on the market the year round. Baked bananas were a standard item of the early Hawaiian menu.

Certain of the melting-pot population is fond of banana buds. A popular dish the white man knows little about is made from equal parts banana bracts and flowers, soaked in salt water for five minutes and then boiled or fried with shrimp or fish.

The tall, graceful coconut palm is a characteristic part of the Hawaiian landscape. Coconuts grow so prolifically that householders pay "the coconut man" to come around regularly and cut down the green fruit before it ripens and falls down with clatter and bang on the roof.

The liquid found in green coconuts is a popular native Hawaiian beverage. Hawaiians poke open one of the "eyes" of the shell and drink through the hole. The white man inserts a straw. Milk squeezed from the pulp of ripe coconuts is used by the Hawaiians in place of cow's milk in preparing chicken and fish dishes. In steamed or baked puddings, it is frequently combined with bananas and sweet potatoes. Cows were unknown in pre-white-man Hawaii and are not too plentiful now.

The Hawaiians have invented an ingenious grater for shredding coconut, but, even so, the time and labor involved in preparing coconut is too much for the white man, who prefers to go to the market and buy his coconut already shredded in a cardboard package. Luscious is candy, ice cream, or pie made from coconut, freshly grated.

Breadfruit grows plentifully, but in the white man's yard they drop off the trees and go to waste—if the Japanese gardener doesn't pick them up and take them home

(Continued on page 13)

# Dances Attuned To the Times

By Nora E. Taylor

A REMARKABLE THING about wartime Britain is that it has inspired Britons to want to do things well. For instance, Londoners want their ballroom dancing standard today to be as high as their record at the factory bench, or in civil defense during the blitz.

They are eager, too, to understand the meaning of ballet, and to appreciate revue dancing. This has resulted in a steadily increasing demand for classes in all branches of dancing. From personal experience of an intensive course of dancing lessons since the war, I can vouch for the additional pleasure gained from taking one's dancing seriously, to say nothing of new friendships formed on practice dance floors.

Some professional teachers feel justified, in view of this tendency, in doing some postwar planning of their own. They dare to look forward to a time when Britishers will express their feelings more readily through dancing as do Europeans and Asiatics, particularly Russians, Poles, and Greeks. In consequence, they foresee wider horizons for their profession after the war.

Young children—British as well as European—dance naturally when they feel joyous. This urge, it is believed here, should be encouraged by early training in the first essentials of dancing, balance, control, poise, and supple movement. This would lead in a few years to a wider adult understanding of good dancing, and help to prevent the self-consciousness and fear of appearing ridiculous, which makes many older people stop dancing. Teachers even wonder sometimes if a day will come when to "dance" on a ballroom floor without having first learned how will be as unusual as to jump into deep water without having first taken swimming lessons!

An article in The Dancing Times, monthly periodical covering all branches of dancing, advocates the formation of dancing clubs, not as the social gatherings they have so often been in the past, but as study groups, with sections taking "ballet, Greek technique, ballroom developments . . . types of national work . . . reading guidance." The article speaks of one dance enthusiast who said she would like talks on great dancers, past and present, with films or slides as illustrations.

Meanwhile, dance music, to those who don't know wartime ballrooms, recalls memories of girls in many-colored, ankle-length dresses. Those flowing gowns have long since been altered for day wear and dress shirts are even scarcer in London today than in the first World War. In any case, uniforms predominate.

When the guns roared nightly over London and searchlights probed through cloud and starlight for enemy bombers, most stage shows were out of the question. Ballroom dancing was spasmodic, though it did not stop altogether. In some ballrooms, guests danced while bombs were falling near, spending the rest of the night in armchairs or on sofas, if they did not have to turn out for Civil Defense duty. It was during this time that dance authorities asked feminine dancers to put away their long dresses for the duration. Nowadays a dress sweeping the floor seems quite out of place. With the return of quiet nights, however, Londoners and their visitors from abroad want to dance again, and dance halls, hotels, and private sponsors are catering for them.

Peering through the blackout, one can often distinguish intriguing uniforms, both of the armed forces and the civilian services. Their owners, maybe, are going dancing with partners who are also in uniform, or wearing short, flowery dresses, every bit as bright as their evening gowns used to be. At such dances the various Allied insignia, particularly the American Army uniform, with trousers a shade lighter than the jacket, are a constant source of interest. Search for a reason for the United States two-tone suit never stales, and we have heard it whispered that it is a survival from the days when the English wore red coats and white pants. The Americans, it is said, copied the idea, and later retained it in their khaki uniforms, although all Britishers by that time wore one shade throughout.

In prewar days there used to be "coming out" dances: nowadays in Britain, young folk "come out" into training corps or national service, according to their age groups, and dances follow as an incident in their free time.

But this subordination of dancing to more important pursuits does not mean lessened interest in it. At the present time there are, perhaps, more people teaching dancing than for years past. Many of them, however, are amateurs with a professional touch.

Public ballrooms hope to encourage high dance standards by sponsoring competitions, many of them keyed to war tempo by such regulations as "At least one partner to be in the Forces." During the blitz on London these halls were nearly empty, but now they are again overflowing nightly, although intermittent alerts are still sounded. There is jitterbugging to some extent on most public dance floors, but it is not encouraged.

Today Civil Defense workers, Army, Navy, Air Force, and Home Guard all hold dances, and civilians are often invited. Housing estates and similar small districts also arrange dances to assist charities, such as the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society and the Red Cross Prisoners of War Fund.

Several of these dances were run in a local hall. After the estate school was bombed in 1940 this hall was used for the children's lessons. But on Saturday nights the long, narrow building was transformed—school desks piled at one end, the band wedged onto a minute platform at the opposite end, and chairs ranged round the walls. The local butcher was in charge of proceedings, the hotel keeper from down the road was M. C., the schoolteacher jigged the evening through. The standard of dancing was undoubtedly lower than at big public halls, but the atmosphere compensated. At such dances one meets friends and neighbors at every turn. It is like a general gathering of all branches of a "Herries" or "Forsyte" family. Everyone is familiar, yet all are seen in a different setting. Children turn the floor into sliding pitches between dances, and granny sits knitting in a corner, remarking periodically:

"Dancing isn't what it was! Now, when I was a girl, that was the time! Lancers, Scotch Reels, the Polka. . . . These modern one-steps, or two-steps, or what you call 'em, haven't any go at all."

But this family gathering also invited guests to join it. A couple of hundred yards up the road was an old mansion, taken over as a hostel for soldiers and A. T. S., many of whom were dancing with the "family."

The evening was over at 11:45. Besides insuring that dancing was not carried over into Sunday morning—there has to be a special license for dancing after midnight—this released the police band to get some rest before their next spell of duty. Most of them toted their instru-

(Continued on page 15)

LONDON DANCES

Wartime Dancing Calls for Street-Length Dresses With Uniforms. Left: School Children Demonstrate Country Dances in an East London Park

UNIFORMS IN THE ASCENDANT

The Palais Glide Is in Progress in This Wartime Ballroom, Where Only One Civilian Dress Is to Be Seen

# Cutting a Farm From the Sticks

## *How a College Professor Conjured a Modern Farm From a Minnesota Brush Patch*

By Edwin Barlow Evans

COOL SPOT FOR A REST ON THE EDGE OF THE LAKE

FLORA PURCHASED A READY-MADE BARN AND HAULED IT HOME

THE FARMHOUSE AND BIRCH GROVE IN A 20-ACRE CLEARING

THE SECOND SUMMER ADDED EXTRA HELP TO OUR FARM CREW

RUDOLPH, LUMBERJACK TURNED FARMER

WHEN FLORA AND I received the tax bill on our Minnesota sticks we were shocked wide awake. Taxes had skyrocketed $90 and not a red cent of income. The land must produce: so the moment our vacation began we loaded books, bedding, and dishes into our car and drove north. On arriving, we rented three rooms in a town near by.

Next morning we bought an ax, hatchet, and brush hook and drove to the sticks. What we saw from the roadside should have sent our hearts into our shoes; but, being unconquerables, it set our courage aflame. The interminable bush stretched away in billowy green ridges interspersed with strips of meadowland. Spruce and birch rose in virgin magnificence to the horizon.

To make ready for the mowing machine, we pulled stumps, gathered logs, fallen branches, and even twigs in the meadows. The woods were full of trillium and May flowers. Occasionally we saw a deer in the covert. From the elms squirrels barked at us. The weather was torrid. We toiled and sweltered, and then sat for a time in the shade, breathless and exhausted. Enthusiasm stuck to us during this severe effort.

Now began the real fight with the wilderness; what preceded was a skirmish. We staked off a huge rectangle for a 20-acre clearing, and all summer we cut, piled, and burned brush.

The smaller brush felt Flora's dauntless spirit. While I was cutting poplars, buckbrush, and alders, she was chopping smaller brush with her hatchet. Her method was unique. She bent the willows over a short log and cut them off one by one. We still treasure the hatchet with the worn blade as a symbol of the endurance of the pioneer woman.

* * *

As the season advanced, sweet Williams and buttercups gave way to Indian paint brush. Then black-eyed Susans, and the green and gold radiance of the goldenrod. Before our vacation ended we engaged Fred, an enthusiastic neighbor, and his team to pull stumps and pile decayed logs. The logs had been lying on the ground for 50 years, a shocking reminder of the wasteful methods of the old loggers. Norwegian settlers told me the lumbermen had wasted enough trees in their logging operations to build a set of farm buildings on each 40 acres of their cuttings.

Next May we hired Chris Larsen, a brawny Swede, to dynamite stumps. He bored a deep hole transversely under the stump, laid and lighted the fuse and then roared "fire." We ran to a safe distance, and turned about facing the scene. Then came a terrific explosion, clouds of black smoke, showers of stones and dirt, and chunks of wood. Sometimes we stopped too near and had to run backwards, dodging stones and stumps. The concussion was so violent that it shook the windows in the neighboring farmhouses.

Next we hired a man to plow six acres with a tractor. Six men, two to a wagon, followed the plow and picked the stones. Those that were too heavy to lift were rolled on a stoneboat and dragged to the stonepile, which grew rapidly in height, width, and breadth, until it became a miniature mountain.

For the site of our farmhouse, I attacked a thicket of buckbrush and poplar. I left some birches and young elms to form a grove. During the golden summer of long, sunshiny days, so lovely in northern latitudes, we were busy cutting tons of swamp hay, which would be needed during the severe winter that was approaching.

It was late in September before we began to dig the basement for the farmhouse. Since the hardpan came close to the surface we picked our way down inch by inch. It was worse than slavish toil in the galleys.

Then the carpenter and his son arrived and built a six-by-eight shack and covered it with tarpaper. Here they lived while they erected the house. Later the shack proved still more serviceable; it was turned into a bathhouse (not a Finnish bath), and then with an addition of six feet, lap-siding, and red paint, it became a chickenhouse.

The serene and shining summer was passing. Black clouds and whirlwinds of snow warned us of something extremely important. We must build a barn for our four horses and six Guernsey cows. A temporary straw shed was unthinkable—we had no straw. Common sense called for a permanent dairy barn with a curb roof; but our carpenters could not finish the house before zero weather. What could we do?

After searching the countryside, Flora returned with the news that she had purchased a ready-made barn. Questioning revealed that it was an abandoned township house, four miles from Birch View; but on second thought the difficulty thickened. The building was too wide to be moved whole along the rough, bush-choked trail. Neither could it be dismantled and hauled piecemeal. There was no time for that. Winter was just around the corner, and the horses and cows, although they were putting on their winter coats, were remaining around the haystacks.

Then woman's ingenuity came to the rescue. In Isle, nine miles away, lived one Anderson, who had a low-hung truck which he used to haul granite. He promised that, if we would take the building apart at the corners, he would haul it to the farm.

We removed the shingle roof and took up the birch floor. The latter was used for flooring in the house. Then the carpenters sawed the corners apart. With a block and tackle, the sides and ends were lowered on the truck, a side and an end on each load. Mr. Anderson was so busy that he worked at night. By midnight the men had unloaded the sides and ends around the cement foundation walls.

Now the real struggle began. Could we get the huge, heavy-sheathed and weather-boarded sides upright on the foundation, fastened together, and ready for the roof? We soon solved it. We set a stout pole 25 feet long firmly in the ground in the center of the foundation area. A pulley with a rope passing through was attached to the top of the pole. Four horses were hitched to the rope, which was fastened at the other end to a side.

* * *

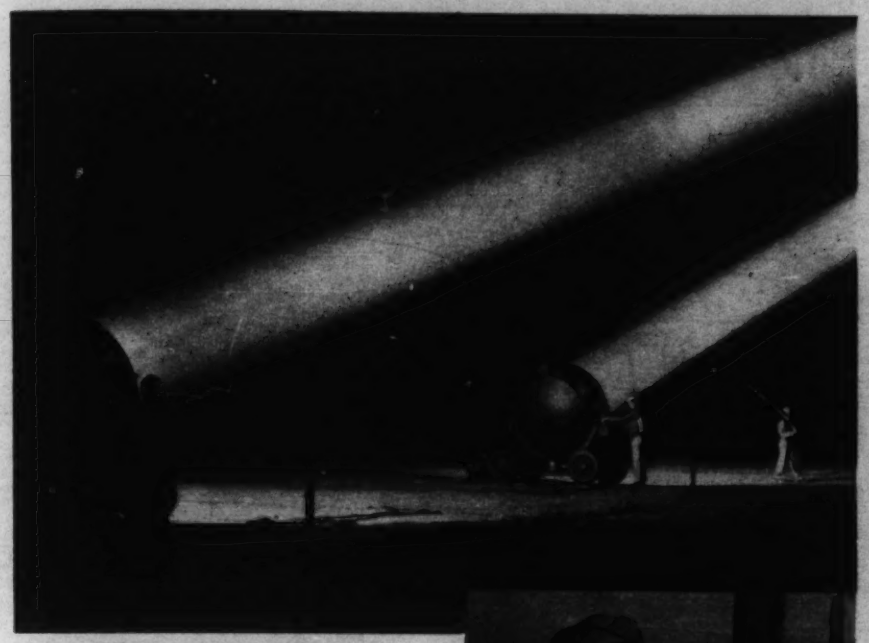
Fred started the horses with extreme care. How painfully slow the huge slab began to rise, then it swung ominously to and fro as the horses grew restless. Fred stood at their heads, calmed them, and started them again. The men seized long poles and pushed on the side to steady it. Slowly it came upright but swayed ominously while the horses stood pulling the rope tight. It held.

We hurriedly braced the first side until we could fasten it to an end. It took less time to erect the remaining side and end. When the four corners were securely spiked together and plumbed, the carpenters placed the joist across the top to hold the walls together and form the floor of the haymow. Next came the rafters and

*(Continued on page 15)*

# Cape Cod College: Camp Edwards

By Robert K. Shellaby



**TRACKING ENEMY AIRCRAFT**
**Searchlights, 800,000,000 Candlepower, Search the Skies at Camp Edwards, an Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center**

**COL. ROY W. SMITH**
**His Camp "Housekeeping" Troops Maintain Facilities for Artillery and Engineer Commands**

**BRIG. GEN. MORRIS C. HANDWERK**
**Commanding General of the Camp Who Turns Out Efficient Antiaircraft Outfits in 22 Weeks**

**COL. HENRY HUTCHINGS, JR.**
**Commanding Officer of the "Seahorses," of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards**

ACK-ACK CREWS on Guadalcanal, "Seahorses" of the Army's Engineer Amphibian Command in North Africa, submarine-hunting pilots over the North Atlantic, and even cooks in Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., call Camp Edwards, New England's largest military establishment, their "alma mater."

On historic Cape Cod, the Camp's 34 square miles of distinctive terrain comprise the center, but not the circumference, of one of the most varied and important layouts ever devised to meet the demands of war's modern complexities and integration.

The "Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center," by far the largest component of the Camp, molds elements of the Army Ground Forces into highly specialized teams to destroy enemy planes and tanks.

The Engineer Amphibian Command, one of the most glamorous of this war's new "weapons," trains shore battalions with boat battalions to transport an infantry or armored division from a friendly near shore to a hostile beach as far as 30 miles away.

An anti-submarine squadron bases at Otis Field, adjacent to the Camp. A former pilot of the squadron bagged three subs, two in one day. The Field also is headquarters to a two-target squadron which plays an indispensable role in training the ack-ack gunners.

Aside from these extensive training and tactical outfits, the post has a "Camp staff," which, strictly speaking, is the housekeeping unit responsible for making the Camp a camp and keeping it a camp. Under the First Service Command, the "station complement" supervises the physical set-up, provides military police for local security, publishes the Camp newspaper, operates the station hospital, develops entertainment and recreational opportunities, and does odd jobs for the First Service Command, such as running a cooks' and bakers' school to supply kitchen crews for other installations throughout New England.

AAATC (a letter combination seen everywhere) activates fighting teams in unbelievably short months from the time a boy is inducted until he is on mission —protecting an airfield in Sicily or a war plant in the United States. What the course may lack in length is more than made up in intensity, the battery members will agree, and officers assure anxious friends and parents that the training is certainly adequate in comparison with that given some men during World War I before shipment overseas.

The soldiers-in-training learn how to fire the powerful 90-mm and 40-mm guns, both of which can and are being used against tanks.

Toward this end, an enormous drill ground carved out of the rolling hills of Edwards' interior is equipped as the "anti-mechanized" range, where a zigzagging target almost 1,000 yards away unsuccessfully defies the marksmanship of ack-ackers turned anti-tankers.

Primarily, the "nineties" are used against high-flying bombers, several miles up; the "forties" are used against dive bombers, strafers, and medium-flying craft. To cover blind spots at low range, the handy .50-caliber machine gun is standard equipment with each big gun.

Recently some AAATC graduates proved the value of mounting 37-mm's with a brace of fifties on half-tracks (half tank, half truck). One unit in Tunisia downed 11 planes in two days, evidently of great worth in being able to dash at 60 miles per hour to a hot-spot along the supply lines. The 37-mm, which finds the forties and the nineties too fast company generally, thus is getting another assignment to add to its long service.

Crews inure themselves to battle conditions by strenuous training. Every unit goes through the difficult obstacle course and infiltration range, where "live" machine-gun ammunition helps keep crawlers as flat as possible and exploding dynamite simulates land mines.

The specialized training for anti-aircraft weapons is simply added on to the vast basic training every combat soldier gets. He learns to shoot the Garand rifle, the fast infantry weapon; he also learns the use of the "tommy" or sub-machine gun, the .30 as well as the .50-caliber machine gun, and other hand weapons.

Week-long bivouacs simulate field conditions on the sandy stretches of the Cape, for half the arm of Massachusetts Bay is available for legal trespass. Two major firing ranges are maintained outside the reservation proper. Scornton Neck is 18 miles away by shanks' mare, which the men cover in a morning and return a week later by the same mode. The Wellfleet range, 51 miles away, is reached by lorry. Thus it serves to train units in convoy work as well as in mobile field problems.

A score of specialized schools have been set up by AAATC to round out the combat team. Camouflaging, chemical warfare, aircraft identification, maintenance of artillery and vehicles are obvious schools.

One of the least-known schools is one which is teaching many men how to read, write, and get along better with their fellows.

"Excellent results" are claimed for this work by Brig. Gen. M. C. Handwerk, AAATC commander.

Success ranges from the three R's to the final test of conduct under fire, leading the General to conclude that intensification rather than change is about the only way training can be improved. The Cape verily echoes that the General is pursuing this avenue of intensification.

Work may be the large order of the day, but "G. I." (the Government issue soldier) is far from a dull boy. Special Service officers provide many types of recreation. Recently on a Sunday afternoon a dance was given by the Center for 1,000 girls from all over New England, who acted as dancing partners for some 3,000 men. Smaller dances and parties are constantly being held, and recently the management of Old Silver Beach extended privileges to thousands of soldiers. Other types of sports, especially baseball and softball, are a regular part of the sports curricula.

Seahorses, friendly rivals for mastery of the Camp, learn their job in three phases: basic military (the school every soldier goes through); amphibian training (the arduous task of learning navigation and tactics for day or night, on sea or shore); and combined operations (involving problems of boat allotment and assignment, resupply, and tactics to convoy safely an infantry or armored divison).

As raiders or commandos, the Seahorses are likely to show up at any time of the day or night anywhere along the Cape's beaches or on Martha's Vineyard Island.

Organized only 15 months ago, the Seahorses have seen action principally in Africa. Just where the Fourth Brigade, now under training, will be assigned, of course, is a favorite question during "bunk fatigue"—that duty period when all questions of importance are settled, or at least raised.

Col. Henry Hutchings, Jr., recently took over command of the amphibians when its organizer, Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, took a job on the staff of the European Theater of Operations—a piece of information

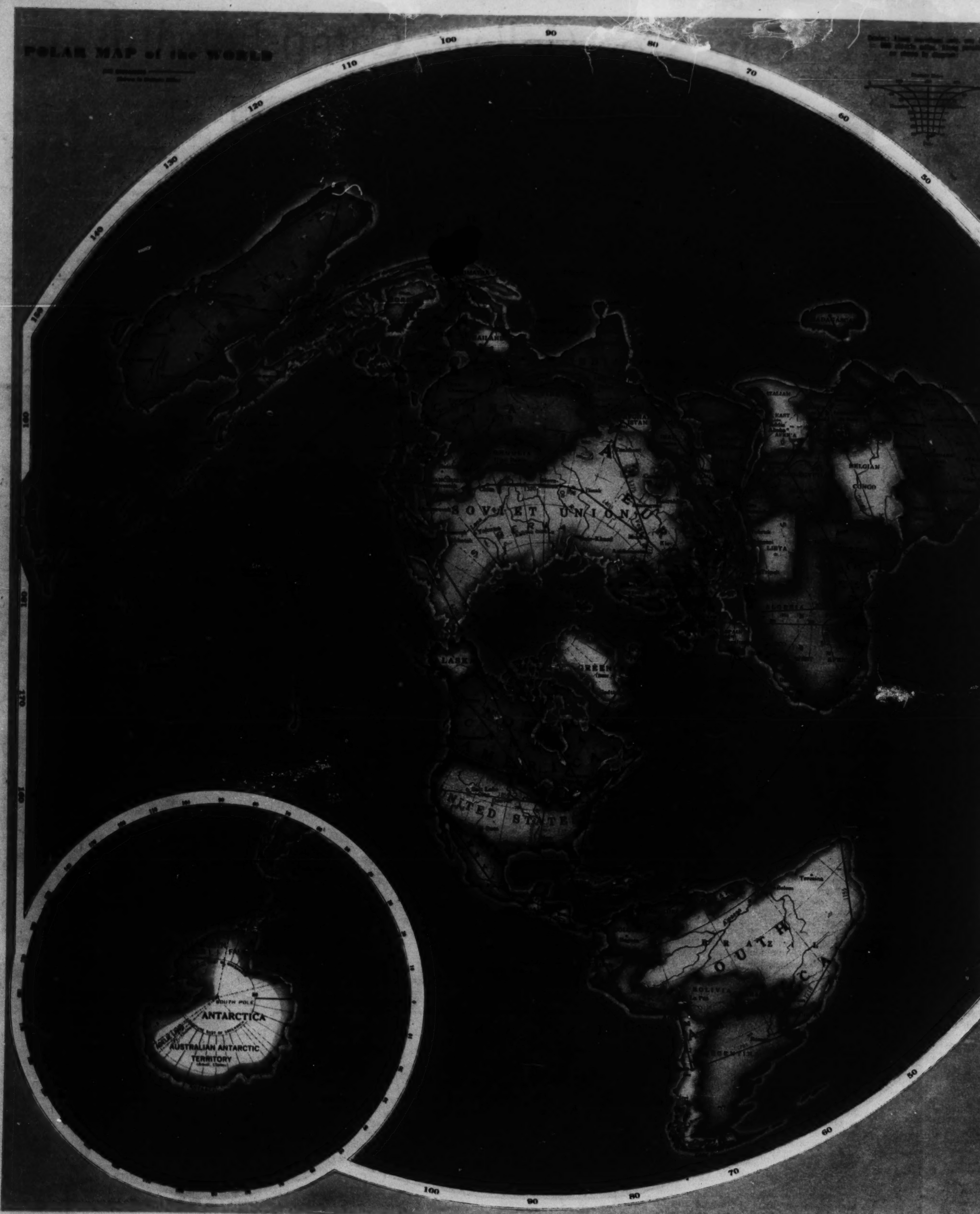
*(Continued on page 13)*

**PRIZE ACK-ACK GUN IN POSITION**
**This 90-Millimeter Gun Is Regarded as the Army's Best Weapon Against Aircraft and Equally Effective Against Tanks**

Official Army Photos

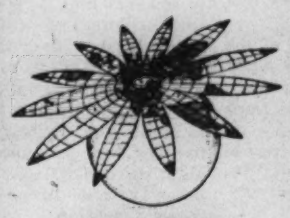
**TWO HIGHLY MOBILE GUN UNITS**
**Thousands of Troops on the Fighting Fronts Were Trained to Use This 40-Millimeter Gun Which Can Be Moved Anywhere**

# POLAR MAP of the WORLD

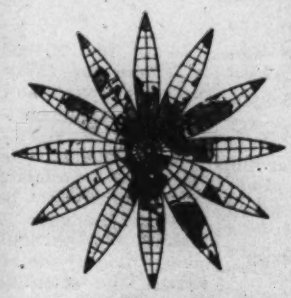


# Good-by, Mercator!

By Dorothea Kahn

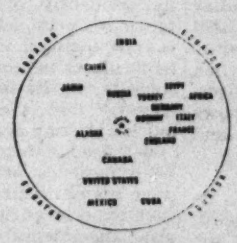


Here Is the Globe Peeled in Segments Toward the North Pole, Distorting the Less Important South Half



The Economically Important North Shows Continents and Countries in True Relation

Here Is the Map of the 20th Century—the Best Visual Picture of Our Air-Age Global Community



The Northern Half of the Globe Holds 9-10ths of World's People, and Most of Leading Nations

MANY PEOPLE are getting their view of the world from the North Pole these days. Just ask the map and globe makers, who are working overtime to supply the demand for "air-age" cartography. Folks may not be able to travel very far from home in their gasless automobiles, but by the route of the imagination they are going on far more exciting journeys than any they ever traveled before. Incidentally, they are getting new concepts of the relationship of continents.

Something is happening not unlike what occurred in Columbus' day, say the map and globe people. Geographical concepts are being revolutionized; people's horizons are being vastly widened. All of a sudden it becomes plain that the real Mediterranean (literally, middle of the earth) is the Arctic Ocean. For air-age maps, centered on the North Pole, show that the major land areas of the globe cluster about the icy waters of the North Polar region. Of course this does not mean that people will take Arctic cruises instead of the formerly popular Mediterranean variety, but it does mean that many commercial air routes of tomorrow will certainly fly over this ocean. For the shortest route from one continent to another on the globe is rarely the traditional East-West ocean course, which ships, due to the limitations of navigation, have always had to take. It is rather the route over the great circlre, and that often means over the Pole or at least over the Arctic.

These facts have of late been brought home to those of us who thought we had finished geography in the seventh grade. By air line advertisements, by such books as Wendell Willkie's "One World," and Anne Lindbergh's "North to the Orient," and by reports of air corps operations, we are getting new concepts of land relationships. The result is a heightened demand for globes and for a different type of map, namely, for one upon which a person can accurately chart and measure "over-the-top-of-the-world" routes.

Mapmakers have gone back several centuries to find projections to meet today's requirements. H. H. Woodworth of Rand McNally and Co., who has delved rather deeply into map lore, notes that air-age maps which his company and others have recently placed on the market trace back to a cartographer named Postel who lived in the 16th century. Postel first used the azimuthal equidistant projection, according to Mr. Woodworth. This is the type of projection which lends itself to the making of polar-centered maps, as well as those centered in whatever city from which one may choose to plan his air voyages. Aerial navigators today use a conformal equal area projection developed by an Alsatian named Lambert, about 1770.

Maps of this kind, then, have existed a good long time. But even a few years ago manufacturers could find few markets for them. O. E. Geppert, a leading producer of school charts and globes, told the writer of his efforts to interest school people in this kind of map about five years ago.

At that time Vilhjamur Stefansson, the explorer, was lecturing on the possibilities of developing transpolar commerce. He pointed out that with planes men could ignore great mountain ranges and ice-bound seas, and travel as easily over the Arctic as they then did in an East-West direction over the oceans. Hearing the explorer, Mr. Geppert thought it would be a fine thing to bring out some maps for school use showing the possible new routes. He sounded out educators on the subject, but was disappointed in finding them "not very much impressed." So he waited.

Then suddenly the demand came. People grasped the idea the explorer had been talking about and wanted maps that would enable them to figure out airline routes and distances. The market was there, and the map and globe makers hastened to supply it.

Printed globes have been made ever since 1507, but never before has there been so great a popular demand for them. One Chicago concern, Replogle Globes, Inc., is now turning out 1,500 globes a day by mass production methods. When you go to the factory you find yourself in a world of spheres, some still in the initial stages, white and plastery, others finished and tumbling off the moving belt into the hands of packers, who strive to keep pace with the pressing demand for more and more globes.

There was no need for revising the globe to meet the demands of the air age, but manufacturers have brought out new devices to facilitate using them for today's purposes. Replogle encourages the armchair globe trotter in his imaginative wanderings by providing him with a "distance-finder" in the form of a curved rule that fits over the curvature of the earth and automatically determines the "great circle," or shortest distance between two points on the rounded surface of the earth. The "distance-finder" translates miles into flying time, so that a person cannot only chart his aerial route but can figure just about how long it should take him to cover it.

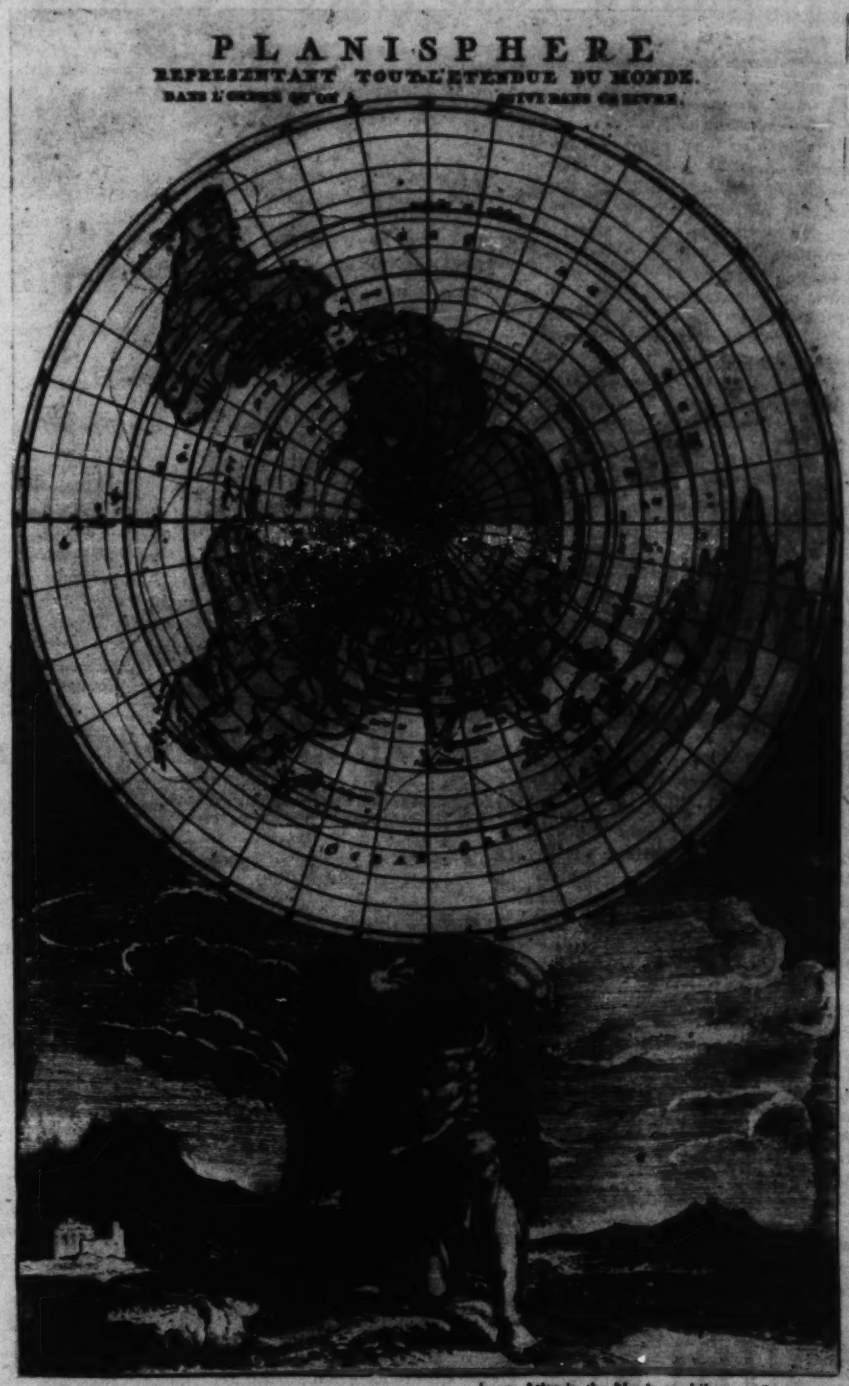
Other globe manufacturers have different devices for figuring out routes and flying time. Rand McNally's is in the form of a transparent tape. Cram's measuring instrument gives not only transport flying time but also bomber flying time.

Priorities have changed the mountings of globes, but the manufacturers make no complaints. For their "victory models" generally are as well liked by the public as the old type. Reason: the new model is a free sphere which rests in a cradle-type base and can be lifted out, placed on the lap, and studied in comfort. Some manufacturers think there will continue to be a demand for this model even after the war, when it will once more be possible to provide all globes with metal axes.

Manufacturers of maps, too, are providing aids to the armchair aviator. C. S. Hammond & Co. of New York City feel their particular contribution is an air-age map which has Washington, D. C., as its center.

"On either the North Pole or the Washington centered map," A. L. Pattee of that company explains, "straight lines

*(Continued on page 14)*




From Atlas in the Newberry Library, Chicago

**PLANISPHERE FROM ATLAS OF JAN BAREND ELWE**
**(Netherlands Cartographer, 1792)**

**OVER THE POLE**

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# Among the New Books

## Mary Todd Lincoln Portrayed

**Mr. Lincoln's Wife, by Anna Colver. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.**

ALTHOUGH SEVERAL THOUSAND books have been written about Abraham Lincoln, possibly less than half a dozen have been devoted to Mary Todd Lincoln, his wife. Up to 15 years ago there had not been a single definitive biography about the spouse of the most-written-about man in American history. This probably was due to the fact that in the last century and the early days of this one, women were not generally the subject of books, and even when biographies of as many as ten volumes were written about their husbands, they rarely rated more than a paragraph or two. Indeed, that is all the space that the erudite Encyclopaedia Britannica devotes to Mary Todd Lincoln.

* * *

Anne Colver has written a story about Mrs. Lincoln which begins with her visit to her sister, Mrs. Ninian Edwards, in Springfield, Ill., in 1837 and concludes with her return from Europe an invalid in 1881, the year before her passing. It is done in novel form; consequently the author was obliged to call upon her imagination in scene after scene. In fact, she includes hundreds of conversations, and by this means—rather than by narrative—brings out her meanings. She has faithfully followed the few previous biographies and facts as far as they are known.

She does not show, except by implication, that Mary Todd was her husband's inspiration, albeit sometimes a prodding one. It is now apparently established that because of her personal belief that high honors awaited her husband, Mary Lincoln was constantly behind him. The author quotes one of her sisters as having said Mary "nagged" her husband into politics.

It is unfortunate, however, that the author leaves the impression that Mrs. Lincoln "long before the night he died . . . learned that Mr. Lincoln didn't need her, that he had never needed her nor anyone else."

Mrs. Honoré Willsie Morrow, possibly the best-known biographer of Mary Todd Lincoln, says: "Had there been no Mary Todd there would have been no Lincoln the Emancipator."

* * *

Miss Colver treats her subject sympathetically and shows the lengths to which her persecutors went while she lived in the White House. Coming from a slave-owning family, she was assailed by the Abolitionists; because she did her own housework, she was snubbed by the aristocrats, and because she was a Southerner she was accused of being a Confederate spy. While she was in the White House two of her brothers and a favorite brother-in-law who wore the gray were killed in action, her youngest and most promising child passed on, and her stay culminated in the extreme tragedy not only of her own life, but of American history.

From all this she was suffering cruelly, and her later aberrations might be traced to her previous mental suffering.

The author's treatment of Mary Todd Lincoln is, on the whole, fair and the volume is written in entertaining fashion. M. W. B.

## Dr. Joad Turns to Theism

**God and Evil, by C. E. M. Joad. New York: Harpers. $3.**

DR. C. E. M. JOAD, head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology at Birkbeck College in the University of London has written many books on philosophical subjects. The special interest of the present volume lies in the fact that it represents a distinct change of attitude on the author's part. He confesses that for 30 years, ever since his student days at Oxford, he had been an agnostic, but he now feels impelled to make what he terms "a hesitating revision of agnosticism," explaining the reasons which have recently led him to accept a theistic position.

For one thing, the catastrophic events and implications of the present world crisis brought to Dr. Joad a vivid realization of the "obtrusiveness of evil." "Paradoxically," he observes, "it is this fact, the fact of one's conviction of the objective reality of evil, that imparts to the mind the disposition to search for God and to turn towards Him when He is found."

* * *

In the light of this new impetus to search for Deity, the author proceeds to examine the validity of various arguments which have sought to deny the existence of God, notably that "which turns to matter for its standard of the real." He points out that because of the swiftly changing concepts of matter and particularly of the composition of the atom in recent years, "the scientific foundation upon which the materialist scheme of the universe was based no longer exists," in fact he justly maintains that "it is impossible to explain the facts of developing life and consciousness in terms of combinations of material particles," and that, for this reason, "Life and/or mind must, then, be regarded as independent principles and not merely as functions of or emanations from matter."

A later chapter satisfactorily disposes of the dictrine of "emergent evolution," which thinks of God somewhat in terms of a suppositional ideal "made by man" as he progresses in the scale of evolution, an evolving ideal, ever beyond reach, "a perpetually unrealized quality of the evolutionary process of which we ourselves form part."

* * *

Going a stage further in his subject, Dr. Joad sees in the fact of moral experience an implication that we exist in a moral universe —which, in turn, presupposes "a factor in the universe which exists independently of us." That this factor is a personal God, the writer is now inclined to affirm, though he hesitates to ascribe to Him personality "in the sense of the word 'person' that the acceptance of much Christian doctrine entails."

Dr. Joad agrees that there can be experience of God. Not only have many credible witnesses felt such experience, he points out, but also "the integration, sense of release, continuity and conviction of reality" in "aesthetic experience" he feels might provide a logical parallel. Towards the close of the volume, the writer turns to examine "the Christian claim," and finds much in the tenets of orthodox theology with which he heartily disagrees.

The autobiographical aspect of the book is of particular significance, in that it traces the author's pilgrimage from agnosticism to a somewhat timid theism. "It appears to me to be reasonable," he writes, "to try to believe in God"; while on the final page we read this affirmation: "I am willing, as once I was not, to bank on the religious hypothesis being true."

T. L. L.

## Living in Tennessee Style

**The Dwelling Place, by Anne Goodwin Winslow. New York: A. A. Knopf. $2.50.**

CASUAL, informal record of the four seasons in an old house makes a book of essays called "The Dwelling Place." The author, Anne Goodwin Winslow, spent all of her girlhood in the house, a few miles out of Memphis. She married a Massachusetts Winslow, an officer in the United States Army, and with him lived in many places and in many countries. When he retired, they returned to the old house in Tennessee, and there, surviving her husband and having seen her son and her daughter go their way into homes of their own, she still lives.

The house which is the setting of the book, and often a member of the cast as well, is a substantial, high-ceilinged creation of slate and stone, clad in wistaria and ivy, surrounded by lawns and magnolia trees, with peacocks parading the terraces, and a Great Dane to guard the huge fireplaces, and even a marble Flora in the garden.

It sounds like an inescapable spot, from which one might sometimes journey, to which one would always be pulled back. It is a house made for guests who have come often and stayed long, some of them writing men and women like Vachel Lindsay, Allen Tate, and Richard Halliburton, some of them artists who wanted to "paint the South," and a great many of them relatives. It is also a place where, occasionally, the author has a measure of solitude in which to write a book about it.

She writes of winter, when Joe brings in logs thicker than he is for the voracious hearth, a winter that does not begin until December but is not without its snows and its freezes that do havoc with pipes and pumps and gardens never planned for the inevitable but unexpected. She writes of spring, about daffodils that sometimes are encased in ice after they bloom, about gardenias and magnolias; and about spring cleaning.

Every woman has in her system at least one eloquent essay on that subject, and Mrs. Winslow's has the virtue of a thesis, namely, that spring cleaning is for most women a substitute for travel. In any case, it provides a change of scene as the housewife delves into unfrequented closets and unfamiliar corners. The substitute is still better when papering and painting are done, and better yet when some major alteration takes place. Mrs. Winslow says that she knows one woman who by judicious and annual remodeling of her house is forever on the move.

Summer in the old house has its breathless touches of the occult, and autumn its nostalgia and the courage to meet it. The author's method of chapter building, used with good effect, is to set the scene in or about the house, people it with guests and neighbors, or most delightfully with her Negro helpers and their friends, and gradually wander into an anecdote or story that may have been her prime objective from the first line of her chapter but sounds like the emanation of her mood, or the exemplification of a way of living.

Much of a long, rich past has gone into this record of a single year, just as the majority of essays are built on memories of other days, and yet the year she chronicles is in the present time. Because so many of us cherish somewhere, in memory or actuality, a homeplace, and because the book is delicately humorous and wisely observant, it will give pleasure to those who like restfulness in their reading. W. K. R.

## Of Thought and Expression

**Basic English and Its Uses, by I. A. Richards. New York: Norton. $2.**

LOOK AT THE WORDS, "meditation" and "communication"; they have no place in the fundamental vocabulary of Prof. I. A. Richards, and yet they hold capital position in his book entiled, "Basic English and Its Uses." Indeed, the volume, which takes its turn in a series of studies on the subject of Basic, really represents an attempt on the part of the author to persuade readers into meditative habits and to teach them to master the knack of communicating ideas, whether by means of talk or writing.

The meditation which Professor Richards recommends is regarded as helping a person to get his thoughts correctly worked out before beginning to communicate them to someone else. For this purpose, meditation is ranked above argumentation, and in fact is proposed as a substitute for it, being a virtue too little cultivated in the American and European world, while argumentation is a vice or, at any rate, a habit, too generally and traditionally indulged in.

Professor Richards is strong, anyway, for meanings, particularly, we may suppose, for the kind of meanings implied in the modern term, "semantics." But not to run the risk of using a technical and philosophical word awkwardly and misguidedly, let us put it that he is anxious for all of us that we talk with one another a good deal and moreover that we clearly know what we design to convey when we speak. Or, to put matters in their right order—Know what you want to say and then say it.

He is strong, again, for the rights and for the dignity of the next person; and in the world of tomorrow the next person is not only one's nearest neighbor, but he is anybody anywhere. Briefly to declare it, the coming community will be people of all languages and all places; and in order to exchange talk and words, they must have a common language.

The language for the supra-national (his adjective) society he submits (does not contend) is Basic English. Sixteen verbs and a pair of auxiliaries, the prepositions, the conjunctions, and the pronouns; and after that a vocabulary of 600 "things" and of 150 "qualities"; there we have the school a learner has to go to, to become a grounded talker and writer.

That framework serves the supra-national citizen to get started in. Nobody asks him to stay in it; and nobody asks persons who possess the "full" English language to shape their talk to it at all, except as they may find it useful for the exercise of "meditation" and for arriving at the exact meaning and significance of the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences they employ in the routine of "communication." W. P. T.

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# Dr. Lin—So Right and So Wrong

**Between Tears and Laughter, by Lin Yutang. New York: John Day. $2.50.**

IT IS A PITY to spoil a good title; and yet one must record this book as nearer tears than laughter. The scales are far from balanced. Because it was written by an angry man and calculated to make angry the people who read it. Anger is always close to tears. How could it not be?

Oh, yes, the laughter is there; for Dr. Lin is, after all, a man of wit. Therein lies the hidden danger of this work. He writes, for instance, that "a layman is a man who suggests that a thing can be done, and an expert is one who knows exactly how a thing can't be done. Consequently, peace experts are people who try to convince you that there can be no peace." That is clever. So we smile and pass on, perhaps not seeking seriously to see what motive lurks behind this remark. At last we ponder the argument and ask ourselves: Who, then, should make the peace? Dr. Lin does not say. He merely hints.

* * *

From start to finish, this book of his reveals an angry man, a man envious and revengeful, sour and cynical, hitting out at those he thinks have betrayed China. From beginning to end, the author speaks in defense of Asia and accusingly of all Occidentals who he believes are trying to cheat her, rob her, defeat her for all time in order that they may make use of her. And, when he has brought forth all his arguments and is rather frightened, like the little threatening boy in a backfence argument, he insists that "the West must either plan for co-operation with Asia or plan without it and make ready for a bigger and better war." Dr. Lin visualizes World War III as just around the next corner; already he has searched its features and knows them intimately.

Once a great actress and an equally great woman, Ellen Terry, threw up her hands at the mention of her friend, George Bernard Shaw, crying: "Bernard Shaw—so right and so wrong, so sublime and so ridiculous." Well, Dr. Lin, too, is both right and wrong. Right, of course, when he denounces America for continuing to ship scrap iron to the Japanese with which they would bomb the Chinese civilians; right when he accuses the British of closing the Burma Road to appease Japan and of refusing to allow Chinese troops to help defend what was the back door into India, but the front door into China. Right over and over again.

* * *

And he kept his temper until it came to what he terms the ignoring of the Chinese at Casablanca. Then Dr. Lin began to be thoroughly angry. In a manner of speaking, one can hardly blame him. He rails and he rants at all the "experts," such as Sir Norman Angell, Lady Astor, Ely Culbertson, Clarence Streit of "Union Now," and Prof. Nicholas John Spykman. But his arch-devil is Mr. Churchill. Being a Chinese, Dr. Lin looks at things from a Chinese point of view. Perhaps anyone would do the same. He feels that the Atlantic Charter was signed and sealed, while at no time did the "experts" think of China as other than a precious plum to be dropped into the basket of empire.

Dr. Lin's book is destructive criticism, and that's the reason it is so futile. The author is convinced of a conspiracy by the Anglo-American peoples to dominate the world. Which only shows how far he is from grasping the real purpose of the fighting now going on in behalf of all free people and those who have been temporarily enslaved. He tells us we must choose between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, tells us that they are "only two ideas." Very well. But so, then, is China an idea. So great is our admiration for China's noble stand against barbarism that we wish Dr. Lin had left it at that. We do not believe that China is really afraid of diplomatic ghosts in the cupboards of the Occidentals. It seems to be Dr. Lin who is afraid for China. All his scholarship, all his intellectualism, all his humor and wit and knowldege, has arrived just there. He has taken all this trouble to protest, yet cannot convince us. His admonitions of the Western world should prove wholesome, provocative, just. We of the West need them, out of all the Orient's age-old experience and wisdom. But the West must feel those admonitions to be impelled and permeated by reason and justice; and these qualities are not manifest in Dr. Lin's latest book.

Forget mathematics, he tells us, forget graphs and plans and schedules; it is not the head, but the heart that matters. So speaks the Orient. And, listening, we almost end by agreeing with Kipling that "East is East and West is West, but never the twain shall meet." Dr. Lin is really a better and a deeper thinker than in this book he has led us to suppose.

M. W.

LIN YUTANG

# The World of Poetry

MECHANICAL WARFARE appears to give its operators more time to record their impressions than did the old hand-hewn variety. Homer's heroic epics were concerned with battles long before his day. In the Middle Ages it was not the knights and crusaders who did the writing or singing of brave deeds, but the professional poets and troubadours and minstrels.

Today's poetic record comes largely from men actively engaged in combat. While on the one hand we hear of China's poor soldiery unable to write their own letters, and depending on the services of Y. M. C. A. workers and hospital nurses; on the other hand we have the British and the American fighting men bringing forth book after book, in both prose and verse, while the smoke of battle still spirals, as it were, above their heads.

If it does not contain much that will go down in literary history as major poetry, "Reveille" is a substantial contribution, since it records in the economical pages of verse the attitudes and experiences of men and women on nearly all the fighting fronts. Most of the verse is readable and of literate quality. The collection (New York: A. S. Barnes & Company, $2) is culled from 3,000 entries in a prize contest for all branches of the American armed forces. The sum of $1,000 was paid in awards, starting with $250 to John Ackerson of the Merchant Marine, $100 to Cpl. Harold Applebaum of the Army, and $15 to Lieut. Arthur Gordon of the Army.

The poems printed in the book were all prize-winners in the contest, with one exception, that of John Gillespie Magee, the now famous "High Flight." The nineteen-year-old author, it will be recalled, crashed in the RAF in England in 1941. No other lines in the volume quite reach the lyric heights of his sonnet beginning, "Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of Earth."

It is a truly democratic selection of the work of both officers and enlisted men and women, some of them veterans of the first World War going to fight again, alongside their sons, some of them engaged in the grim battle with U-boats in the gray North Atlantic, some of them bombardiers, without hate but possessed of vision that will bomb with a purpose important to mankind; some bored with camp routine and putting down on paper the memories of home.

Survivors of torpedoed vessels tell the story of their rescue. Thinkers see the Scriptural parallels, as does Lieut. Col. Harold G. Hoffman, who prays that the children mistakenly lulled into a sense of security may be given wisdom:

> To swiftly draw on that reserve their fathers' fathers stored
> In history's vaults at Runnymede . . . by Concord's stream.

Of the 11 poems by the first-prize winner, John Ackerson of the United States Merchant Marine, we are especially impressed by "War-Famished Children," reading:

> Our lifeboat chocolate had gone dry and hard,
> And so must be replaced; I took ashore
> A dozen ancient cakes, and wished for more.
> The wretched stuff became a drawing card
> To children who for nearly three long years
> Had gone without; some still could name the taste.
> No crumb so small that it would fail to waste,
> And one child's clutching hand I splashed with tears,
> As from the black-clad, wasted, trembling arm
> She leaned, and with a trustful smile took hold
> Of mine, her fingers pallid blue with cold.
> The smudged lips only added to her charm.
> O little ones, your wailing hunger-cry
> Shall rouse grim bugles, and the hour is nigh!

The collection contains first-hand observations of Bataan and Guadalcanal, lonely comments from a post in Iceland, thoughts roused by the rapid horrors of the "battle of science," and deeply religious statements like those of Lieut. Commander Abram Weiss in "The Light Behind the Law." That "the life of the soldier's a life of inspection" is set forth in humorous verse by Col. Neal A. Harper. One of the strongest poems is Sergt. Charles E. Butler's "To Those Who Will Speak." It pleads for silence at the burial of those fallen in action and concludes:

> You who will speak, be silent if you can:
> Let the wind speak for them, or waves, or thunder,
> But oh, not man, not man. . . .

The judges were John Kieran, Daniel Henderson, and Grantland Rice. The net profits from the sale of the book are to be divided equally between the United Service Organizations and the American Red Cross. PEARL STRACHAN

# Accent Put on Politics of 1776

**Origins of the American Revolution, by John C. Miller. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. An Atlantic Monthly Press Book. $3.50.**

JOHN C. MILLER, Assistant Professor of History at Bryn Mawr, working in a field that has already yielded his "Sam Adams, Pioneer in Propaganda," has now produced a more comprehensive book about the same period, "Origins of the American Revolution."

Here is ground that has been turned over again and again, so that newly discovered facts must be rare, but fresh interpretations are still possible. There is also an advantage to the student to find included within the covers of a single volume so many facts, illuminating incidents, references, and material drawn firsthand from the original sources. That Professor Miller has in addition been able to make a readable book, written in a style that is usually informal and sometimes brilliant, helps to justify his achievement.

* * *

The chief divergence of this historian from the opinion of the majority of present-century writers is his restoration of the emphasis on political causes. It has been the custom for some time now to find the causes of the Revolution in economic restrictions; flatly in the desire of the Colonials to better their condition without let or hindrance. "Life, Liberty, and Property" made a threefold slogan, in which the last item was of equal importance with the other two. Professor Miller says that it was the invasion of Americans' political rights by Parliament which precipitated the struggle and inspired the ideals and watchwords of the American Revolution; that economic grievances played a secondary part in the patriots' propaganda from 1765 to 1776, and political issues were kept uppermost.

It might be reasoned that the two considerations were inextricably interlocked—that the ambition to "get on" that the ordinary American drew in with every breath caused unrest, prompted resistance to interference, and made changes welcome, while restrictions on trade produced a sense of injury in wealthy merchants that made them willing to contribute the sinews of war. Then, side by side with these causes, heightening the difficulties and increasing the resentments, went Governmental infringements on the rights and privileges of the Colonial assemblies that made the Americans shout that they were no better than slaves.

"Origins of the American Revolution" covers the history of relations between the Colonies and the mother country from the time when France and Spain had been defeated, in 1763, and the British Empire gloriously augmented by the addition of Canada and India, to the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

The author clarifies not only the split between Whigs and Tories in America, but that between radical and conservative Whigs, with the radicals finally put in the saddle by the people themselves in so far as they were able to act through the popular assemblies, committees, and conventions.

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The influence of the writings of John Locke and Thomas Paine, the gradual but overwhelming swing away from the belief that Parliament was the tyrant, to the conviction that the King was to blame, and the emergence of a vision of a democratic society, become clearer as the book unfolds. Conservative Whigs, the men of means and position, had to yield to radicals, and they threw in their lot with them, but remained to act as a brake.

Informative are chapters on the ideological conflict between those who sought to maintain the established order, and those who regarded liberty as the highest goal of human effort. The Declaration of Independence hardly ended that conflict in America, nor does it seem to have been ended yet.


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# The Fourth "R"

THERE'S A FOURTH R in education today. It stands for Radio, and although not as important as the traditional reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic, there's many a classroom teacher hangs out a sign "Radio Program, Do Not Disturb" and means it.

For, swing music, singing cowboys, comedians, and ventriloquists don't have a monopoly on radio popularity. Radio programs built on algebraic equations, the dimensions of solid geometry, classics in literature, and the distances in geography have a large and most enthusiastic audience, and strange as it may seem, among the nation's school children.

A good share of today's youngsters are getting part of their classroom learning via the air waves. Radio sets have become standard equipment in most schools. Full length radio shows complete with musical backgrounds, time signals, and sound effects and put on by accomplished announcers and actors are an important part of the curriculum. There should be little mike fright among the present generation of rising after-dinner speakers, presidents, and emcee's, for student announcers and student actors, from kindergarten on up, are helping to put these shows on. And from them will probably come our future crop of radio stars. The babies stick to nursery tales and the high school youngsters go in for such heavy dramas as the last battle of the aircraft carrier Lexington and the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences.

* * *

Youngsters are doing everything for these shows, from the writing of the script to the final production. In fact, the radio shops, which in many high schools train pupils for both technical and productive jobs, have the same value as the student paper. The only difference between these school-produced shows and those on the national networks is that the school shows deal with scripts based on such subjects as the day in the life of a frog, conjugation of verbs, a visit to a cranberry bog, and the Pythagorean theorem.

School broadcast programs frequently dramatize events from great literature or current or recent history. High school sports announcers bring news of baseball, football, and basketball games or track meets and also interview military celebrities on commando tactics and Navy preflight training. There are any number of news broadcasts on both local and national subjects over these student stations. In Utica, New York, the Victory Notes program touches on all school war projects such as the Junior Red Cross Drive, Salvage Drive, progress of Knitting Clubs, Stamp and Bond Drive, Book Drive. There are dozens of miniature editions of Town Meeting of the Air. Quiz programs of all types, with the youngsters both asking and answering the questions, are especially popular. A panel of boy and girl Boswells of grade school age in the Kid Critics program in Portland, Ore., discusses books with a vim and vigor not always present in adult shows.

* * *

So important has radio become that in many cities the school systems have their own private radio stations operated by a full staff of teachers, whose work is supplemented by student announcers, actors, sound men, and technical experts. Three school systems—Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco—have their own Frequency Modulation stations and conduct regular FM broadcasts. Other schools use local commercial stations as an outlet for their educational productions. And thousands of classes throughout the country listen to the educational programs broadcast by the major networks. A number of State universities direct a portion of their programs to elementary and high school as well as the local adult populations.

Listening to the radio is not a substitute for the regular and time-honored book and classroom teaching, but it can by no means or stretch of the imagination be considered pure entertainment. It's serious business, and students are expected to pay strict attention, for radio programs are followed by class discussions, special assignments, and even examinations. Cleveland, Ohio, public schools use the radio for direct teaching. That is, pupils get regular lessons via the air waves in traditional classroom style. Trained radio teachers broadcast lessons in penmanship, spelling, geography, and natural sciences.

* * *

In a majority of the school systems, however, radio programs are not in traditional form, but are designed to supplement the regular curriculum or to stimulate interest in a particular subject. Most of the programs today have some relation to the war. In Chicago, a program entitled "Numbers at Work" is being used to arouse interest in and appreciation of the mathematics courses so important today. Percentage and interest step dramatically out of the textbook when a representative of the Army Quartermaster Corps is interviewed by a student announcer to show their importance in providing for millions of soldiers. An Army ordnance inspector is interviewed in a broadcast on weights and measures, and a Lieut. Commander of the United States Navy tells in graphic terms how airplane pilots and ship navigators rely on the principles of plane geometry. In this same city, students are getting a greater understanding of their world neighbors through the "Thousand Million" series, built in brief stories of the United Nations where 1,000,000,000 friends of the United States work and fight. Two young Chinese students helped tell the story of their valiant country. As special feature of the program on the United Kingdom was a 10-minute transcription made by British boys and girls who told of their experiences in London blackouts and air raids, of their sports, and what they would most like to see in the United States. Classroom discussions follow each broadcast touch on the location of the country, relative distance between it and other strategic points, climate, air routes, customs of the people, and the system of government. Aviation gets major attention in many of the broadcast series and some school systems have as many as three different programs a week, touching on its history, the science that makes it possible, and its place in world development today. Vocational training is getting a boost through student interviews with executives of various trades and professions and with members of various branches of the armed forces.

* * *

Radio learning isn't confined to schools in the United States alone. Radio is used extensively in Canada and in rugged British Columbia special teacher-prepared programs are reaching boys and girls in isolated mountain valleys and scattered fishing villages along the sea coast and on islands out in the Pacific. There is a regular schedule of broadcasts to schools in England on a wide variety of academic and supplementary subjects. One of these programs, "If You Were an American," attempts to help the British children gain some understanding of the ways of living in this country.

BERNICE STEVENS

RADIO PROGRAM GIVES LIFE TO A GEOGRAPHY LESSON

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM
Chinese Children Tell the Story of Their Valiant Land in a Special Broadcast

## No Weather!

The Hawaiian language has no word for *weather*, the climate there being so invariable there is no reason to speak of it.

Courtesy the Board of Education, Chicago

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## . . Edwards

(Continued from Page 7)

always given with a meaningful look by his willing disciples here.

Otis Field, perhaps the youngest of the nation's major bases, now has 10 units calling it home. It maintains a tow-target squadron, first of its kind for ack-ack training. Its main mission is to tow by cable the long sleeve target far, high, and fast. At night, the planes seek to elude the fingers of 800.-000,000-candlepower searchlights.

* * *

In addition to the anti-submarine duties, the Field also acts as the Air Service Command subdepot, made up both of Army and civilian personnel, whose job it is to keep supply lines rolling, according to Col. J. M. Jones, the Air Forces officer in command of the Field.

One of the most interesting units is the Weather Squadron, whose all-important task is self-evident.

The Field is named in honor of First Lieut. Frank Jesse Otis, Jr., who as a member of an observation squadron of the Massachusetts National Guard was killed when his plane on a night flight fell into the Illinois River near Hennepin, Ill.

"Housekeeper" of Edwards is Col. Roy W. Smith, who has had a wide military and civilian career. He enlisted in the Cavalry for three years in 1903, serving in the Philippines, and re-enlisted for two more years. For the next five years he attended medical school and was active in State Guard outfits. He served as an officer on the Mexican Border, in France, and in Poland before retiring to private medical practice in Worcester. He was active in the Massachusetts Guard in the interbellum years, and took command of the Camp after serving as commander of an infantry division there.

* * *

Named for Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, wartime commander of the 26th, or Yankee, Division, the Camp was a little-known Guard training site before it was Federalized in the fall of 1940. From a few temporary structures among the scrub pine and sandy wastes of the peninsula, the Cape's only "city" has arisen.

When visited recently by members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Camp passed another milestone in military-civilian relations. Going "G. I." for a day and night, industrialists from one of the most productive States in the war program got a chance to see how their equipment looked in action.

Many of these men were veterans of the last war and many had sons in this war. Not one left without expressing satisfaction, not only for the equipment, but also for the way in which "Edwards" was doing a mass job efficiently to bring victory sooner. They spoke not merely as businessmen but as veterans and fathers.

## Sand and Mine Problems

The flat, sandy west coast of Jutland presents problems to the Germans. They are reported to be uneasy about the performance of their heavy guns on such poor foundatiohs, and are now busy fortifying the coast by a series of land mines. The first series of mines are laid five meters from the sea at high tide. They are planted at a distance of seven meters apart. The next series are placed so that they cover the gaps in the first row. Five rows in all are put down. The ignition is arranged so that the mines can be exploded at the same time over a long distance.—NATIONAL AMERICA DENMARK ASSOCIATION.

"I Got Three Cents in It, Dad. Now, If You Just Contribute Nine Dollars and Ninety-seven Cents, We Could Open It"

## . . Homohomonukunukuapuaa?

(Continued from Page 3)

for his family to eat. Like bananas, this nutritious food is used both as fruit and vegetable. It was brought to Hawaii by the Samoans and is still a favorite—baked, boiled, steamed, roasted, or raw—with all Polynesians. July to February is the breadfruit season.

* * *

Sugar is the main crop of Hawii, and the annual yield of coffee averages better than 10,000,000 pounds. No grains are grown in the Islands because of the soil composition as well as the semi-tropical climate. However, the melting-pot population would have several well-tried grain substitutes all ready for them. They have long done a multitude of things with soybeans. They even made "milk" from soybeans and a bean curd pressed into cakes is second only to rice in the diet of Island Orientals.

The "staff of life" of the native Hawaiians has always been poi (pronounced as oy in boy). Poi is made from taro, a turnip-like plant which in taste, color, and consistency has been compared quite accurately with billboard paste. Poi is eaten with a technique fearful and wonderful to the inexperienced. Two fingers make a circular swish in the poi bowl, then take a swirl into the mouth. An expert at the technique of eating poi can wave his hand, and his poi-dipped fingers, back and forth with a graceful, fan-like motion while he finishes the story he is telling and never lose a drop.

* * *

Before the white man introduced other foods which took their fancy, Hawaiians are said to have eaten 10 to 15 pounds of poi per day. Poi, and fish, and seaweed were the basis of the early Hawaiian diet, and no one could deny that many of those Hawaiians were handsome physical specimens. Hawaiians still eat quantities of poi, and no white man can hope to rate as a "kamaaina," which is to say an old-timer, unless he eats and likes poi.

The majority of these foods aren't eaten by the white man because, fundamentally, he is a creature of habit. Also, many of these foods require more time in preparation or in cooking than any but the patient Oriental or the unconscious-of-time Hawaiian is willing to devote. But in an emergency the white man may be very glad to make use of any or all of these "melting-pot" suggestions.

## . . Interview

(Continued from Page 2)

shall be restored integrally. They want to obtain their own and to keep it.

How far these strong nationalist tendencies among the French popular movements will allow France to integrate herself into a new European and world organization is another question. French leaders have declared that France is willing to take her place in a new international organization and that she was prepared to collaborate in the framework of a new European federation. However, these statements sound somewhat unconvincing. Obviously the French leaders — preoccupied with the liberation of their country from Nazi and from Vichy rule—consider the question of France's participation in a new international order as a secondary matter. Yet the eventual political as well as economic renaissance of France is greatly dependent on a successful reconstruction of Europe and on the creation of a new and stable world order.

French striving for economic and social reform should not be understood as revival of the class struggle which rocked the fundamentals of French prewar society. The new political groups have not been formed on class lines; they comprise men from all social strata.

It is a revolt against the "bourgeois" spirit in a more spiritual sense. Religious groups, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, have played an important part in the creation of the French movement of resistance. These men are convinced that this war means the end of the "materialistic century" and that the new society can only be built up by men who are not fighting to obtain material advantages but to realize spiritual values in social life. It is this somewhat mystical belief which gives a strong élan to the new political trends in France.

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*Write for Catalog of the Upper (High) School*

The PRINCIPIA

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## . . Mercator!

(Continued from Page 9)

drawn through the center represent great circle courses. You cannot draw straight lines elsewhere and get accurate distances. I like our Washington centered map because there is a great volume of air traffic to and from the eastern part of the United States, whereas flights over the North Pole are extremely rare.

* * *

"Further, by observing how these straight lines cut the meridians and parallels, one can estimate the compass courses between departure and destination. As an example, this reveals the startling fact that to reach Broome, Australia, a southern hemisphere city, one would leave the Washington airport headed in a northwesterly direction, crossing Alaska."

It's all right to make Washington the center, but how about Denver, and Minneapolis, and Lansing, Mich.? Each can present a plausible case to show it is destined to be on a future over-the-pole route, and residents of each city will no doubt want maps centered on their home towns. A. J. Nystrom, as well as Hammond, is endeavoring to meet their need with a "United States centered" map.

Rand McNally prefers to feature the Polar-centered map, but has marked upon it air-line mileage from one important point to another. Both Rand McNally and Replogle publish mileage charts, like those we used to use in motoring days, giving distance between cities of the world, and the mileage is in air routes.

* * *

Measuring air route distances on maps or globes, or figuring them out from charts, is really fun. You can see your old geographical concepts tumble, one by one. Surely, you say to yourself, to go from Chicago to Calcutta you travel South, since Calcutta is so near the Equator. But no, you go North. Over the North Pole, in fact. The distance that way is only 7,981 miles, as compared with a trip of 12,268 by the old ocean route. Time by the new route, two days; by the old, 34. Knocking 2,300 miles off a journey is something worth thinking about. Replogle Globes note in one of their publications that you can save that much mileage by taking the great circle air route from San Francisco to Tokyo (if you want to go there) or from Seattle to Moscow.

These are things anyone can figure out for himself with the right sort of map, or with a globe provided with a distance finder. It's quite a game, particularly as there is nothing to prevent a person from planning seriously to make one of these trips himself once the world gets its affairs straightened out again.

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# Art With the Common Touch

Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art

**WEATHERVANES OF A PAST CENTURY: Copper and Brass Fire Engine Weathervane (Water Color by Beverly Chichester). Right: Metal Cock Weathervane and a Cat Head From a Ship**

IT WAS NOT in an art museum or fashionable drawing room that the truly American work of art of a century ago was to be found. It probably swung to the direction of the wind atop a barn or fire station; it may have held the parlor door secure against the gusty drafts in the farmhouse; it may have been affixed to the prow of a ship, or suspended from a bracket in front of a shop to advertise its wares; perhaps it was a wooden horse in the joyous cavalcade of a merry-go-round, or a wild-fowl decoy, or a piece of garden garniture. It did not bear the signature of its maker, nor was it listed or recorded as a significant possession.

Such early American handiwork was useful and decorative. It was an art designed by the people and for the people. It was not sponsored by a sophisticated client. It was not luxurious, or costly, or voguish. It had the common touch. It emanated from the environment of workingmen, from the carpenter's shop, the pottery, the foundry, the forge, the home. Native American art comes from the hand of the shipwright, the housebuilder, the ironmonger, the tinsmith, the housewife. It was not a profession, but a hobby, or avocation. In an idle moment, the workman picked up his tools and improvised on some leftover materials. The familiar substance responded to his sentiment, received the imprint of his enthusiasm and humor, embodied a momentary fancy.

Articles made thus, outside working hours, were used at home or in trade. They were subjected to wear and tear. They were not set at a very high market value, and they were often discarded, abandoned, or shelved. At a later date, they may have been ferreted out by an antiquarian. Today, however, they are conserved as cherished mementoes and as works of art.

The interest in folk art has grown in recent years. It is not necessarily the manufacture of his native land that interests the collector or aesthete, but folk art in general the world over. The taste for primitive art, provincial art, peasant art was promoted by a group of artists in Paris. They abandoned the technical methods diligently taught them by teachers, and they tried to emulate the spontaneous and intuitive characteristics of primitive art. The tendency was refreshing and novel, if somewhat artificial. Urbane artists were turning back deliberately, ignoring polish and perfection and imitating the stiff symmetry, the rigid clumsiness and the childlike naïveté of the untutored. They hoped thus to achieve the directness and decorative vividness and the quaint spirit of the folk artist.

Among other lessons he learned from the self-taught artist was his unaffected approach to subject matter. He depicts the people and places and episodes that are familiar to him in everyday life. He portrays the animals and fowl of the barnyard, household pets, Indians, and cowboys; he represents the stagecoach, the horse and sulky, the locomotive, and the fire engine. He has an eye for the telling details. His description is likely to be clear and dependable.

A full graphic record of American Folk Art exists today. It is known as the Index of American Design, and the files of the gigantic Index contain about 20,000 drawings and water colors and photographs carefully compiled by the State Art Projects of the Works Progress Administration. Highly skilled painters and draughtsmen were employed to make these meticulous recordings which provide as naturalistic a representation of the object as is possible.

The pieces illustrated here are specimens of items in the Index file and they show with what clarity and precision the artists executed their assignments. All these pieces are from the section devoted to metalwork, made at the anvil, forge, and foundry. The rooster in its spare lines and erect bearing might well be the workmanship of a trained sculptor. The folk artist frequently shows an innate capacity to select salient details, co-ordinate masses and dispense contour lines rhythmically. The fire engine is a clear business-like piece of portraiture that must have pleased the eyes of grown-ups and children who looked up at the weathervane perched on the fire station. Other weathervanes were cut out, stamped, cast and molded of copper, tin, brass, or lead in the shapes of horses, eagles, whales and ships.

The head of a cat adorned a ship. Molded from iron, it was painted white, the eyes colored yellow and the whiskers black.

DOROTHY ADLOW

# How Should We Pronounce "Ration"?

PUBLIC CONFUSION over pronunciation of "ration," wartime addition to the national vocabulary, can be traced to certain radio commentators, according to Kemp Malone of Johns Hopkins University in the American Speech Quarterly, published by the Columbia University Press.

"The prevalence of 'ration,' pronounced like 'nation,' now current in the United States seems in fact to be due largely to certain radio commentators,'" says Mr. Malone. "One of them, I happen to know, used to say 'ration,' to rhyme with 'fashion,' but changed to the other pronunciation because he found that Webster's put it first.

"There is no evidence that 'ration' (pronounced like 'nation') ever got a foothold in the armed services, the only circles in which the word has a continuous living history. The editors of the New English Dictionary note that 'ration' (pronounced like 'fashion') is the pronunciation 'usual in the army,' and they explain it as perhaps 'due to the adoption of the word from French!

"In fact, the English pronunciation of 'ration' like the word 'fashion' is not a bad imitation of, or substitute for, the 'a' used in pronouncing French 'ration,' and no other explanation has been suggested which would account for the failure of 'ration' to conform to the familiar pattern of pronunciation exemplified in 'nation, 'station,' etc. We may therefore safely conclude that 'ration' (pronounced like 'fashion') is the original and historically correct pronunciation."

Confusion arose originally because "ration" actually is two different words, with two different meanings and widely varying derivations, according to Mr. Malone.

"'Ration,' pronounced like 'nation,' is a doublet of 'ratio.' In meaning, it is simply 'ratio' in its learned, mathematical sense: as the New English Dictionary puts it, 'the relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity.' The 'a' of the Latin forms was short, but since it occurred in an open syllable it was pronounced long in English, in accordance with the traditional school pronunciation of Latin.

"The English doublets, 'ratio' and 'ration' (with the same pronunciation as 'nation'), therefore both have long 'a.' Compare 'station,' and note the powerful analogical support given by 'nation' and the many other words in '-ation' where the 'a' was long in Latin. As between our doublets, 'ratio' grew in favor and gradually displaced 'ration' (like 'nation'). The last quotation given for 'ration' with the same meaning as 'ratio' in the NED is dated 1815; the word is now obsolete.

"On the other hand, 'ration' with the 'fashion' pronunciation is a word derived not from Latin but from the French military term meaning the portion of food distributed for one day to soldiers and sailors. Our word started its career in English as a military term, and to the present day has remained in living use chiefly in the mouths of soldiers and sailors; the members of the armed services get rations normally and regularly, while civilians are subjected to rationing (and add the word to their vocabulary) in abnormal and irregular times only, such as the present.

"The existence side by side, in English, of both words with their separate meanings and pronunciations might well have given rise to more or less confusion of the two, and actually had that effect. It was presumably this confusion which led the dictionary-makers to combine them in a single entry.

"Until recent times, as everybody knows, lexicographers have given little heed to the statistics of usage, and where variation exists they have been guided by analogy, or even by personal prejudice, rather than by frequency, in setting down their preferences. As 'ration' seemed to conform to the pattern familiar in 'nation,' 'station,' and the like, most legicographers gave that pronunciation first place, and, if they recorded the 'fashion' pronunciation at all, they put it down as a permissible alternative only.

"But in spite of the dictionaries, 'ration,' pronounced like 'fashion,' kept its hold on the armed forces and, through these, on the public at large, and in many parts of the English-speaking world 'ration' with the 'nation' pronunciation is now obsolete in good earnest. To what extent it is current in living American speech is hard to determine, as even college professors, asked how they pronounce a given word, have been known to look it up in a dictionary before committing themselves.

# . . Undeclared War-Peace

*(Continued from Page 3)*

country can be deemed vital to America when the world is threatened by war.

The Lend-Lease Act can properly be described—and I think significantly—as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine which, while never expressed in a treaty or an act of Congress, is as binding a commitment as either a treaty or an act of Congress. It is binding because it expresses the realities of America's interests.

The Monroe Doctrine affirms that the defense against aggression of any Western Hemisphere nation is a vital concern to the United States. The Lend-Lease Act affirms that the defense against aggression of any nation anywhere is a vital concern to the United States.

Thus the Lend-Lease Act parallels the Monroe Doctrine in policy and extends its scope. It implements the traditional system of collective security in the Western Hemisphere and lays the basis for a system of collective security applicable to the world.

The Lend-Lease Act is to be seen not only as an instrument for prosecuting the war but also as an instrument for constructing the peace. It is being so used.

Secondly, the Administration is already organizing an economic League of Nations. It could more accurately be called an economic league of lend-lease nations. Its purpose is to enable the free countries of the world to breathe together economically after the war in order that they may be able to live together politically—and peacefully.

For more than a year the Department of State has been patiently and persistently building the foundation of the postwar economic world. This takes the form of economic agreements which stem from the conditions created by the United Nations' vast and far-flung reciprocal lend-lease of arms and supplies.

Where are these agreements, which already include the principal United Nations, headed? They are headed toward a new economic commonwealth of nations, and the State Department has specifically said as much. As Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, has put it, the world's great nations have, in effect, "become partners, with full equality of status, in a new world undertaking, an economic understanding which may well become the nucleus of a United Nations organization for the relief and economic reconstruction of the postwar world."

This "nucleus of a United Nations organization" is being steadily expanded. It will reach to more than 40 countries, for lend-lease has already grown to these proportions and postwar agreements with all the lend-lease countries are being negotiated.

Thus these agreements are linking a great part of the world into a compact to pursue common and co-ordinated economic policies after the war. This is a league of lend-lease nations in the making.

Finally, the third factor which, in the course of prosecuting the war is building the machinery of the peace, are the devices which the United Nations are setting up to achieve the fullest possible development and use of natural resources and combined production. These devices may well offer continuing machinery for their further development and use in the postwar period. I believe that is the hope and intention of the Administration.

There are five combined Anglo-American agencies: the Combined Munitions Assignment Board, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, Combined Production and Resources Board, and the Combined Food Board. The United States and Canada have similar combined agencies. So far, with one exception, only bilateral boards and committees have been formed, most of them between the United States and the British Commonwealth. A closer working relationship with the other United Nations is in prospect, the food conference being an excellent precursor of things to come.

In the field of concerted military strategy there are the combined chief of staff of the United States and Great Britain, the Pacific War Council of the United States; Britain, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Canada and the Philippines, the permanent U. S.-Canadian Joint Board on Defense, the Pan-American Joint Defense Committee and the joint U. S.-Mexican Defense Commission.

Here, economically, financially, militarily, is the raw material out of which the structure of the future peace is already being partly molded, the "nucleus of a United Nations organization" to which Mr. Welles significantly referred.

There must, of course, be Congressional decisions scrutinizing, sanctioning, implementing, strengthening our participation in this "undeclared" peace just as there was a whole series of Congressional decisions approving and extending our participation in this "undeclared war." They will be hammered out on the anvil of evolving events against the force of which the artificial debate on isolationism versus internationalism may seem puny and irrelevant. Such a peace would be the "undeclared" peace, not in the making, in the middle of which a formal declaration of our participation may be no more than a postscript.

# . . Dance

*(Continued from Page 5)*

ments home on bicycles due to wartime restrictions on transport.

The recreational worth of dancing is recognized by authorities here in London. Every Wednesday evening the British Broadcasting Corporation sends out an hour of dance music. This is played in strict dance time—a very different thing from the majority of so-called "dance music" which may vary its timing every few bars. A dancing lesson on basic steps is included in each session, given by the band leader, who is also one of Britain's best-known teachers of ballroom dancing, Victor Silvester.

London does not confine its dancing to ballrooms; it also likes country dancing in the parks and recreation grounds. The English Folk Song and Dance Society is arranging a program of country and square dances, to be staged in London parks this summer. They have been especially encouraged by the enthusiasm of American and Canadian troops now stationed here. Theatres and the screen are also used to present dance sequences to movie fans. Ginger Rogers, Greer Garson, Fred Astaire, Jessie Matthews, James Cagney are all familiar to London's cinema audiences.

During the war, London's dance consciousness has awakened, and dancing teachers are hoping that in the postwar world this cultural activity will be encouraged to develop into a national form of self-expression. The "folk dances" which have come down to us from centuries ago, and whose meanings are mostly obsolete today, may then become the forerunners of dances attuned to the needs of the times.

[redacted]

HOW DO YOU MOVE A BARN if it's too big to move whole, and too expensive to pull down and rebuild? Answer: You saw it in four sections. It was the lady in the family who had the idea, and a granite-hauler who—do you believe it?—made the trick work. But that is nothing to the way the four pieces were contrived together again. As you can see, EDWIN BARLOW EVANS writes of adventures in ingenuity, off in the Minnesota sticks.

♪ ♪ ♪

"I suggest," writes ROSCOE DRUMMOND, "that America's participation in an undeclared war may well end by America's participation in an undeclared peace." Mr. Drummond, from his vantage point as Chief of this newspaper's Washington News Bureau, has a sensitive ear for the currents of opinion in the nation's capital. He works with big statesmen and the small—who often know more than the big. He hears talk on the record and off, and on the under side of the record. Like all alert reporters, he knows more than he can write, but always gives the reader the benefit of the slant and direction of the censored part of his information.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nonwar news has by now largely dried up. The rule was proved by the exception, the other day, when four humorous bits landed on the news conference desk, and the editors were so startled that they printed all four at once. spread right across the bottom of Page 1. But usually there is the smell of cordite all through the news system, and information about dancing in Britain comes as a rift in the smoke. NORA E. TAYLOR writes from London on war and postwar trends in hops and hot licks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wherever a few Frenchmen gather together, the question is bound to come up sooner or later, Who is Egon Kaskeline? The best answer is to be found in his writing. It means less that he comes from the Alsace-Lorraine region and that he has a broad background of journalistic experience in Europe. It means more that his sources of information, and his balance in handling the complex issues which confront Frenchmen today, have won for him the admiration of those experts who know, and of those more general readers who want to know, the progress of France. In today's issue, he tells what the Frenchmen within France are thinking about the future of their country.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is an old journalistic trick to throw words like homohomonukunukuapawaa at the defenseless reader. It is, in fact, Strategy B-132X in the Rulebook for Taming the Wild Reader Eye. There is some recent research which purports to intimate that a man named P. T. Barnum had come upon Strategy B-132X while laying siege to a newspaper office once upon a time, thereby introducing this to the circus. There are, indeed, certain traces of this journalistic maneuver in the Aeneid.

We agree with Virgil that it is a pleasant practice to be hoked, and we disagree with any reader who produces a battery of dictionaries and adduces that there isn't any such word as hoked. And when someone like HELEN MCKEE can present us with some such remote and recondite fact as the a'u, without even hoking us, then we persist in being even more amazed. What about you?

♪ ♪ ♪

Among the more advanced problems of squaring the circle is that of flattening the sphere. Hitherto, the globe has managed to resist all efforts to maneuver it onto a flat piece of map paper. We have been forced to content ourselves with a convenient distortion which yesterday's schoolchild knows as Mercator's Projection; but for today's youngster it is worse than useless.

"He who from zone to zone guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight" never could do it with a Mercator. And so it is that today's cartographers call on the resources of higher mathematics and project those global curves so nearly onto flat paper that the result is tantalizing. DOROTHEA KARN and the fabulous MESSRS. RAND MCNALLY preside today over an exhibition.

S. R. D.

**"There's an Error Either in Your Figures or My Budget!"**

# . . Sticks

*(Continued from Page 6)*

the sheathing; then the building was ready for the roof.

The days were shortening and the sun was getting low; so the cement floor was deferred until next summer. The doors were hung, and we pitched hay into the mow to make the barn warmer. This was none too soon; for the yellow and scarlet of autumn had faded, the ground was frozen, and snow was falling in big flakes. When the doors were opened the horses and the cows did not need to be coaxed to enter. They sensed their warm quarters and crowded in tumultuously.

We had made the acquaintance of Rudolph Erickson, a lumberjack who had turned farmer. He was a veritable Viking, as strong as a giant, tall, handsome, soft-voiced, and extremely good-natured. We hired him to cut logs. He built a shack in the woods and by spring had cut enough pine, oak, and spruce logs to make lumber for the remainder of our buildings.

Two crowded summers brought us over the peak. The next two vacations we finished the barn, enclosed 160 acres with a three-strand, barbed-wire fence, built a garage, summer cottage, and sheep barn. We erected the last buildings with the aid of our cousin. With him came our daughter, and a college student, and my brother, who brought Kay, the cook. With this help the work was soon finished.

In summer, sheep and cattle graze where brush and stones rioted. Nasturtiums and petunias bloom in flower beds enclosed by boulders. Hens are cackling, corn is growing lush and tall. The rich green of the alfalfa gladdens the eye. Birches and elms shade the farmhouse. In winter, a dozen haystacks protect the barn from snowdrifts.

Did it pay? Yes, in spite of discomforts. Disregarding cynical settlers who predicted failure, we kept faith with ourselves. The result was the product of grim determination mixed with vision and courage. Nature had bowed to man. The sticks were conquered.

# ORANGES *into* PINEAPPLES

YOU CAN SLICE THE ORANGES—squeeze them—or bite right in. Take your choice. But go easy with the "pineapples"—a Marine uses one of those hand grenades to clean out a nest of Japs.

Shell's $NH_3$ was largely used as a potent chemical fertilizer—only a year or so ago. Injected from cylinders into irrigation ditches, it helped grow beautiful oranges—bigger, sweeter, juicier!

Then, for a number of months, growers couldn't have any Shell $NH_3$. The "N" in the chemical formula—the nitrogen which Shell gets from the air, and combines with hydrogen from petroleum gas—was supplied exclusively to explosive manufacturers. It becomes the "N" in TNT.

Today, with vastly increased production, $NH_3$ is doing this essential job in hand grenades, depth charges, bombs, and big-gun ammunition—and the growers are able to get some, too.

The "University of Petroleum," Shell's research laboratories, is now on a full-scale war basis. Practically every research achievement goes to war, in one guise or another: Oranges into bombs. Raw materials for synthetic rubber for ships, planes and armored cars. Toluene for the all-important "T" in TNT. Aviation gasoline, which grew from the original method by which Shell Research first produced Iso-octane—key to 100-octane fuel—in commercial quantities.

Tomorrow—*in a more hopeful, more abundant world of peace—these and scores of other research triumphs will be at your beck and call.*

SHELL

First oil refinery to win the Army-Navy "E"—Shell's Wood River Refinery

**SHELL RESEARCH**—Sword of Today Plowshare of Tomorrow